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The Last Good-Night.

"Good-night, my love, the way is dark,
For thee, and me.
Only a single step beyond
Can either see.

"Our paths diverge—nay do not weep,
God knoweth best.
Kiss me good-night, and let me sleep,
I long for rest."

"All worlds are his who cares for us;
'Twere sweet, dear love,
To go together from this home
To that above,

"But all our Heavenly Father's ways
Are surely right,
In life or death we'll trust in him,
So love, good-night."

"Still I am thine, and thou art mine,
In Heaven as here.
Methinks the veil will not be thick
Between us, dear.

"Thou wilt come soon, work while 'tis day
And serve the right.
Remember that I wait for thee—
Dear love, good-night."

An Empty Nest.

Mine is the song of an empty nest:
Others will bring you braver songs;
But mine must utter my heart's behest,
Though I sing it to heedless throngs.

My steps were over the blanched leaves
That had taken the frost's untimely kiss;
Not long ago we'd carried the sheaves,
But the season was all amiss.

With hanging head and with loitering feet
Toward the open land I went,
Through places that summer had made so sweet
With a glamour but briefly lent.

I trod upon something soft and dry,
For my eyes were full on the flaming west;
And just where the grass was thick and high
Was lying—an empty nest.

Oh, the visions of faded spring;
Oh, the mem'ries of silenced song,
Of brooding breast, and of glancing wing,
To an empty nest alone!

And the thought that suddenly came to me,
Close to the water, facing the west,
Was of some singing that used to be
In another forsaken nest.

There were two birds that began to sing
Low in the field of yellow corn—
Not for the heed their song should bring,
But for love of the dewy morn.

Birds of one feather and sister birds,
Crowded out of a roof-tree nest,
Hatched within sound of lowing herds,
But flying away from the west.

Birds of one feather fare best together:
Singing, they built them another nest,
Sat in it and sung in the worst of weather,
Each loving the other best.

But we who listened one morning knew
That only one bird was left to sing:
That never had sung apart, the two,
And we talked of a broken wing.

Now, should you chance to pass that way,
You should vainly listen for any song;
But what regrets for the vanished lay
To this empty nest belong!

SILAS GRIMGRIN'S TRAP.

"It's a plain case," Mr. Grimgrin said. Against whom would there *not* have been a plain case, Mr. Grimgrin judging?

"No doubt he is guilty; but what are the facts?" inquired Miss Thugge, in whose theory of justice striking came before hearing.

"They are very simple," Mr. Grimgrin answered: "presented an altered check at the Oxide Bank this morning—in jail for forgery this evening."

"But there may be some explanation," timidly remarked a young lady, at whose simplicity Mr. Grimgrin smiled, and Miss Thugge sniffed.

"He should have made it at once, then," said Mr. Grimgrin, "instead of standing dumb before his accusers. After explanations don't go for much in such cases."

"Poor Edith!—it will break her heart," the young lady could not help adding.

"Pooh!" said Mr. Grimgrin; as you will find out some day, heart-breaking is only a figure of speech."

Leaving the rest of Miss Thugge's party to laugh, and the young lady to blush, at Mr. Grimgin's sententious observation, let us go back a step.

Ernest Jasper, whose arrest for forgery was just now the subject of conversation, had hitherto borne an unblemished character. He and his brother George, out of moderate saleries, after supporting their widowed mother, managed to lay up something every year, and each was looking to a happy time—not far distant, he hoped—when certain tender engagements would no longer need to be deferred.

The course of truthful love never ran smoother than in the case of Ernest Jasper and Edith Wade. Too trusting to allow mischief to be made between them, and too generous to make it between themselves, what could disturb the even tenor of two such lives?

George Jasper was of a different temper from his brother. With a heart as true, he was more impulsive and passionate. It is such men that are easily incited to jealousy, and who act rashly under it.

When George Jasper and Mildred Heath plighted their troth, they would have staked their lives on each other's loyalty. But evil tongues came between them. Stories which should have been scorned—and were so at first—in time began to be listened to. Then came quarrels and reconciliations, time and again repeated, till at last it was insinuated to George that he had a rival in his love. He demanded an explanation in a tone so imperious that Mildred's pride took offence, and she answered it with silence. They parted in anger, and George's visits ceased.

A few days later, a cool note from Mildred informed him that all was over between them. In his bitterest moments he had not counted on this. It came upon him like a thunder-clap. His first impulse was to fly from the scene of his misery—whither he cared not—the further the better.

A letter, received through the post-office, announced to Ernest his brother's departure.

"Leaving on you," the letter went on, "the burden of our mother's support, I enclose you my employer, Mr. Winter's, check for all my savings over the necessary expenses of my journey. I cannot tell you where I am going, for I do not know. To you and our mother—the only ones to whom I have the right to offer it—I leave my fondest love. Farewell."

It was the check thus enclosed, which on being presented by Ernest, was ascertained to have been altered to a larger amount.

On being questioned, Ernest offered no explanation. Instantly it flashed upon him that he could not speak without compromising his brother, and his silence was construed as a confession of guilt. He was at once arrested and committed for trial.

Silas Grimgrin was a post-office clerk, moral beyond his years, and with a conscience tenderly alive to the sins of others. We have already seen how little lenity poor Ernest received at his hands.

Silas Grimgrin had just returned from Miss Thugge's party, and, in his bachelor apartment, was regaling himself with a cigar and divers reflections on the vanity of human wishes, when a knock announced a visitor.

"Come in," said Silas, glancing over his shoulder.

Stooping to clear the door-way, a young man entered, a fellow-clerk of Silas, at least six feet two in height, with a good-natured, but not particularly bright looking countenance.

"Good-evening, Mr. Grimgrin."

"Good-evening, Bunce," said Silas, "Pray, lower yourself on the sofa there, for your head must be dizzy at that height."

Mr. Bunce smiled at the joke; it was an old acquaintance.

"What do you think of Jasper's case?" he inquired, after a pause.

"There can be but one opinion," Silas answered.

"I have mine, at least," said the other.

"And what is it, pray?"

"That *he* is not guilty."

"Then who *is?*" said Silas sharply.

"*You!*" retorted Bunce, planting himself before the door, and displaying a badge, at the sight of which Silas trembled.

"What proof have you of such an accusation?" said Silas, recovering his presence of mind with an effort.

"Ample," replied the other. "Numerous peculations in the office here, induced the authorities to place it under surveillance; and, for a month past, I have occupied the post of detective under the guise of a clerk. Two days ago, unobserved, as you thought, you abstracted a letter directed to Ernest Jasper. Next day you returned it. An examination which I, as well as you, know how to make, proved that it contained a check—the same—for by a process of my own I was able to read its contents—to-day presented at the bank by Jasper, and now in my possession."

"But all that," argued Silas' "does not prove that I either opened the letter, or altered the check."

"As to the question of a letter's having been opened," said the detective, "an expert is not easily deceived. As to the alteration of the check, Mr. Winter, the drawer, is ready to swear that George Jasper inclosed it unaltered in his presence, and left the letter with him to mail; and *I* can swear that when it came to the hands of Ernest Jasper, the check was in its present state."

Silas Grimgrin stood mute and sullen.

"There is another charge against you," resumed the detective.

Silas started.

"To-day you opened a decoy letter containing money.

The guilty man made a movement as if to escape, but the towering form of the detective blocked his way. In an instant the snap of the handcuffs on his wrists was heard, and a brief search brought to light the identical bill taken from the decoy letter.

The poor wretch's courage failed, and he confessed all. He had stolen Georgr Jasper's letter, not as he had others, foe gain's sake, but to subserve another purpose. He too loved Mildred Heath, and had been mainly instrumental in breeding difficulties between her and her betrothed. To fix upon his rival the stigma of an infamous crime, seemed a sure way to secure the field permanently to himself. The fraternal devotion which prompted Ernest Jasper to sacrifice his own to his brother's reputation, was something a nature like Silas Grimgrin's was alike incapable of understanding or foreseeing.

The widow Jasper, Edith, and Mildred were all weeping tears of joy at once over Ernest, just released from prison, when George burst in among them.

"What! you here, Ernest?" he exclaimed, "I saw your arrest announced in the papers, and hurried back at once."

A word explained all.

And then George met Mildred's eyes looking so tearfully and lovingly into his own, that, forgetting all, he was about to clasp her in his arms.

"But that letter!" he said, drawing back with sudden constraint.

"What letter?"

"The one in which you declared all was over between us."

Mildred's surprise was a sufficient answer.

"Then that was another of Silas Grimgrin's forgeries!" cried George, instinctively guessing the truth.

Two happy weddings speedily followed. And we are pleased to be able to add that, as a husband, George Jasper isn't a bit jealous.—*Ledger.*

REFUSING TO RUN OVER A CHILD.—There is a horse at present in the Isle of Man, possessed of such singular intelligence and amiability of disposition that the sooner he is bought from his owner and transferred to London the better. This good-natured animal positively refused to run over human creatures, and will throw himself into the most intricate contortions rather than injure a hair in their heads. A few days ago, according to to the Manx Sun, the horse in question was proceeding through the market place in Douglass, harnessed to an "inside car." While thus engaged in the performances of his duties, a child, aged two years, the son of a fruit dealer, ran across the road in front of the car, and was knocked down by the horse. Our own London horses, encouraged by their drivers, would have made short work of the hapless infant; not so, however, the Manx horse, which was observed to make a sudden pause, move its right forefoot about, and having placed its hoof lightly on the child's breast, to again lift it up, putting it down by the child's side without injuring it. The bystanders immediately extricated the child from its perilous position, and the horse resumed its journey, carrying with it the respect and admiration of all who witnessed the scene, among whom it is stated, were two gentlemen of high position in Douglass, whose names, if nesessary, might be given.

THE VICTIMS OF WAR.—A German newspaper presents the following very interesting statistics in regard to the wounded of the war of 1870—71: Out of 3,453 Germans wounded around Metz ninety-five and a half per cent. were injured by the Chassepot rifle, two and seven tenths per cent. by the artillery, and only eight tenths per cent. by cold steel. Among the French wounded twenty-five per cent. were wounded by the German artillery, seventy per cent. by small arms, and five per cent. by cold steel. These figures in themselves tell a very remarkable story. The same paper pretends that in the whole course of the war twenty-five thousand French were hit by the German artillery, so that on comparing the number of shots fired the conclusion is inevitable that for every three discharges of a German cannon at least one Frenchman was killed or more or less injured. According to the statistics of the German wounded the following proportion has been established in an official manner: Ninety per cent. of men were hit among the infantry; five per cent. in the artillery, and two per cent. in all the other branches of the service.

DIAMONDS.—Messrs. Rittar, Leverson & Co., diamond brokers, of London, have sent a communication to the city editor of the London *Times*, which, if true, will throw discredit on the Arizona mines. They state that a few months ago an American came to London and bought a large number of diamonds in the rough, regardless of weight or quality, and that these stones have been used as specimens by the alleged discoverers of the diamond mines in Arizona.

General McClellan declined any public reception in San Francisco, and says his visit has no connection with the diamond mining company. He knows but very little about diamond matters, and is not even certain that the diamonds exhibited came from Arizona.

The United States Treasury balances are: Currency, $7,243,444; coin, $75-321,906; including $29,785,200 coin certificates.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—A distressing case of suicide is reported in the Paris journals. M. Lemond, proprietor of a large porcelain and glass warehouse, situated No. 88 Rue du Faubourg du Temple, had been married for some years. His wife feeling indisposed, a doctor was sent for; she then became worse, and her husband then determined on having a consultation. At the close M. Lemond begged the medical men to inform him as to the real state of the invalid, and was told that the malady was mortal. He grew suddenly pale, went into his room, loaded a pistol, and discharged it into his heart, falling lifeless on the floor. his wife expired soon after, and the two funerals were to take place on the same day.

Two families in Kentucky have been poisoned by eating jelly made in a copper kettle.

The Belfast Riots.

In an editorial article on the disturbances in Belfast, the London *Times* makes the following reflections:

What is the occasion for all this kury, ruin and bloodshed? Properly spealing, nothing at all. Belfast is, indeed, a city of two camps. The Protestants dwell in one quarter and the Roman Catholics in another and their lines are as clearly defined as the German and French frontiers. When war has broken out between them as in this instance, an edict of expulsion is passed against the Protestants in the Catholic district, or against the Catholics in the Protestant camp, and the enemies are warned to remove on pain of hazarding their property, if not their lives. The two were living and working side by side, making their profit out of the same trades and enjoying the protection of the same laws. If a Protestant injured a Catholic, or a Catholic a Protestant, justice would be done between the two with undoubted impartiality. There was no Parliamentary or municipal contest in progress; there was nothing to fight for, nothing to win or lose. There was not even the excuse of resisting an illegal demonstration. The Legislation thought the other day it would try the experiment of allowing each party to relieve its suppressed emotion by unrestricted demonstration. The Protestants, it was thought might shout "God save the Queen" and "No Surrender" one day, until their loyalty was satisfied or exhausted; and the Catholics might flaunt disloyal emblems and sing Fenian songs the next day until they, too, had let off their steam. But it proves that neither party is contented with license for itself unless it can refuse it to the other, and the Protestants are the more intolerant of the two. They had their processions on the famous 12th, and the Apprentice Boys of Derry were capable of recognizing the corresponding right of the Catholics on the 15th. But at Belfast the hostility of the two factions is too intense to be suppressed by anything short of force. The Roman Catholics showed themselves in procession, their old foes at once attacked them, and the battle became general. There is thus nothing whatever to account for this outburst of civil war except the chronic smoldering hatred of the two factions. Each is always ready to spring at the other's throat, and any excuse is welcome.

The riot was a most serious affair. Reports say that Belfast appeared to be a perfect wreck. Some idea of the extent to which the riot reached may be inferred from the fact that at the end of the fourth day the available force at the disposal of the authorities amounted to about five thousand five hundred men. One thousand eight hundred soldiers, fourteen hundred and fifty policemen, six hundred of the militia force, together with the Thirty-fourth and sixty-second regiments attempted to put a stop to the violence, which broke out in one quarter as soon as similar violence was suppressed in another. According to the letter of a correspondent, the city presented the appearance of a wreck. Paving stones were torn from the streets, lamp-posts thrown down, window shutters torn from their hinges, and broken doors and smashed furniture literally barricaded the streets and obstructed the movements of the military. Drunkenness went hand in hand with violence and pillage. People fled from their homes in fear of meeting threatened death, and sought shelter wherever their sense suggested security. The story altogether is a painful one, and the dreadful excesses prove to what an extent bitterness of feeling will inflame the passions of the ignorant.

Petroleum.

The export of petroleum from New York alone in the year 1871 amounted to nearly a hundred million (94,955,850) gallons—an increase of more than seven and a quarter millions over the preceding year. Philadelphia also exported 56,000,000 gallons in 1871—an increase of six millions over 1870. The total export of last year from these two ports, therefore, was more than one hundred and fifty million gallons, to which must be added the enormous home consumption, to represent the total yield of the wells. It is a perfectly natural course for the producers to stop work—too much petroleum on the market at one time sends prices downward and shrinks the profits of the business. Ergo, production must be suspended, before the consumer arrives at the point where he pays cheap rates. Two hundred of the petroleum men accordingly, have banded themselves together in a non-producing league, mutually pledging a total cessation of work at the wells for a period of six months from the first of September next. The "extremely low price of oil" is assigned as the reason for this agreement, and it is further understood that each well-owner who may fail to keep his pledge, shall forfeit the sum of $2,000 for every well opened during the stipulated period—an ingenious device to secure a steady diminution of product and an equally steady advance in prices. The chief argument used in defence of this scheme is the impossibility of conducting business in the petroleum market at the present scale of prices—and the result will be the instantaneous increase of the fortunes of dealers who have large stocks of oil on hand. They will hold on till the last moment, sell at the highest figure, and reap a handsome profit without trouble, while the smaller men in the trade will go to the wall, and consumers all over the world be subjected to the payment of enhanced values, while nature continues to pour forth lavish supplies.

HOW TO FASTEN RUBBER TO WOOD AND METAL.—As rubber plates and rings are now-a days used almost exclusively for making connections between steam and other pipes and aparatus, much annoyance is often experienced by the impossibility or imperfection of an air-tight connection. This is obviated entirely by employing a cement which fastens alike well to the rubber and to the metal or wood. Such cement is prepared by a solution of shellac in ammonia. This is best made by soaking pulverized gum shellac in ten times its weight of strong ammonia, when a slimy mass is obtained, which in three or four weeks will become liquid without the use of hot water. This softens the rubber, and becomes, after volatilization of the ammonia, hard and impermeable to gasses and fluids.—*American Artizan.*

AN OLD LAW.—If a law which it was found necessary to put in force in the seventeenth century in England were to be resumed to-day, it would cause an immense downfall to chignons. It was as follows: "All women, of whatever age rank, profession, or degree, whether virgins, wives and widows, that shall from and after this date, impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of his Majesty's male subjects by scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalties of the laws in force against witch-craft and the like, and the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void.

A physician examining a student as to his progress, asked him, "should a man fall into his well forty feet deep, and strike his head against one of his tools with which he had been digging, what would be your course if called in as a surgeon?" The student replied, "I should advise them to let the man lie and fill up the well."

Kidnapping in Mexico.

A late number of *Ele Monitor Republicano*, of the City of Mexico, mentions sixteen cases of recent kidnapping, all of which were accompanied by the most horrible barbarities. Among others, Senor Cervantes, a wealthy citizen, was discovered in a thicket near San Lucas by Governor Montree and a detachment of police. Senor Cervantes was captured by five robbers while in a coach going to his family to his hotel.

His mouth was bandaged and his ears stuffed by the Plagiarios or kidnappers. While in the hands of the kidnappers they gave him but one egg a day to live upon. In a house adjacent to where he was found important documents were discovered which show the existence of a secret society composed of various nationalities and known as "Lower Italy," but more commonly termed the "Terrible Society."

Of the five robbers who were engaged in the Cervanter affair, three were captured, two Spaniards, aged respectively eighteen and twenty-two years, and one Mexican, aged twenty-five years. They confessed their deeds, and stated that the "Terrible Society" was formed outside the republic of Mexico. On the afternoon of their capture the three men were publicly shot in the plaza of San Lucas, before an immense assemblage. In the pockets of one of the victims was found a list of forty persons who had been kidnapped.

One case of atrocity is mentioned which probably has never been excelled for its brutality. The band above mentioned kidnapped a Frenchman named Bassot, and then cut out his eyes and tongue. Basset died in their hands. Fifteen persons have been arrested on suspicious of being connected in the shocking affair.

The Terrible Society, and the great number of Plagiarios independent of it, have of late created the greatest consternation. When these bloodthirsty villains cannot procure a large ransom for their victim, they usually kill him. They are capable of committing the most outrageous horrors, and seem to delight in mangling the unfortunate ones who fall into their hands. For atrocity and barbarity the Plagiarios of Mexico rival the most vile brigands of Italy. The Federal and State laws of Mexico decree instant death to Plagiarios. Knowing the fate that awaits them they show no mercy. Sworn enemies of society, they devote their lives to robbery, plunder, murderers and assassinations. Although hunted down like wild beasts, and their ranks rapidly thinned by large number captured and killed, still the country is infested by them, and they seem to spring up like the fabled dragon's teeth. The outlaws comprising them have nearly all been soldiers in the European and Mexican armies.

Bringing Oysters to Market.

The operation of raising the oysters from the Prince's Bay and other beds in summer is interesting. In winter they can lie a long time in vessels without detriment, but in hot weather they must be taken to the consumer as quick as possible after leaving the water. In former times much inconvenience was experienced by Staten Islanders in getting their vessels loaded in time on summer mornings. They would have to begin at midnight to suit the tides, because one peculiarity of the delivery of oysters is that they should lie on a hard, clean surface under water during one shifting of the tide to clear themselves of mud. From this substance of course they obtain a part of their food, and when first raked from the bottom they have much of it within their shells. If left a few hours on a clean, hard surface under water, where they can draw in only water, they clean themselves, and thus present no unpleasant morsel of mud to the consumer. The custom was formerly to put them on a sandy beach, or if that could not be had, a hard mud or soft meadow bottom, where the high tide would overflow them. The fishermen were often much put out waiting for those high tides, shifting a little as they do every day. Finally a man named Thompson, who is still a large dealer, invented a remedy for the difficulty; he built the first "oyster-float." These receptacles might be called "oyster bathing-houses." They are seventy-five feet long by twenty-two feet wide, and hold from five to nine hundred bushels. They are made of logs and plank, the latter half an inch apart, to permit a free passage of water. These affairs save time and labor and greatly equalize the work. For in the warmest weather even the oysters which are laid on them from four to twelve inches deep may remain thus for days without detriment. The planter can go now to his well-replenished float (which has been filled by his men at their leisure a day or two before) just in time to load up and take a favorable wind or tide for the city.

A WARNING.—Not long ago a steamboat was burned to the water's edge on the St. Lawrence River. There were a good many passengers on board, but careful arrangements were made for their escape, and as there were plenty of life-preservers, every person on board was saved except one—a lady. The circumstances causing her death were detailed to us by a friend, and we give them to our readers, believing that they may be useful to others if they should be placed in similar danger. Most of the passengers, according to directions, after putting on life-preservers passed down through the gangway, and sailors with ropes were stationed at various points to give aid to any who should need it after going into the water. There was time enough to do everything needful, and no panic. The lady referred to, instead of passing through the gangway, was seen to jump into the water from some other part of the steamer, and immediately sunk, head-foremost. When her body was recovered life was extinct. It was found that the life-preserver had been put on most carefully, every strap and buckle fastened securely; but instead of putting it close up under the armpits, she had arranged it so low down that on jumping into the water she at once lost her balance. This sad experience may serve as a warning to others.

SINGULAR WILL.—Perhaps a more eccentric will was never made than that of one Mr. Bates, of Northumberland, England. He possessed a very large property. By a clause in his will he bequeathed the sum of $5000 to (blank left for name) the person whom he might have wished to marry. In case that person did not survive him, the sum was to be divided between three daughters of laborers living near Mr. Bate's estate. The good man having died, a Mrs. Wilson brought evidence that she was the one he wished to marry, as he had repeatedly proposed to her when she was in service as cook. The three girls opposed her claim. Finally a compromise was effected, whereby the $5000 was equally divided between the contending parties.

GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR CHICKEN PIE.—Take cornd beef, cook it tender; when cold slice thin; have a crust as for chicken pie; put in a layer of meat and one of light bread, and so on until your dish is full; then sprinkle a little pepper and salt, and piece of butter the size of an egg; fill up your dish with boiling water; put on your top crust, and bake moderately one hour.

IN THE OLD WORLD.

A Look into Holland—Diamonds, and how They are Polished—Characteristics of the Amsterdam Women, etc., etc.

At 5 P. M., we took the steamer to Moordyk (passing through one of the many channels, arms of the sea, in fact, which form a perfect net-work of inland navigation in this part of the Netherlands) where we arrived by 7 o'clock, and there entered the cars and by 9 P. M. were comfortably located in the Hotel St. Antoine, at Antwerp. In Holland the laws of nature may be said to be reversed. "In no other country do the keels of the ships float above the chimneys, and nowhere else does the frog croaking from among the bulrushes, look down upon the swallow on the housetop." Near Utrecht our engine gave out and we were obliged to wait two hours to procure another, so it was nearly 10 P. M. before we reached the Amstel House in Amsterdam.

Hood calls Amsterdam "a vulgar Venice." It is different from any city we have yet visited, and it was viewed with the same eager interest we felt when we landed in Liverpool.

In Venice the canals bathe the walls of the houses that line them on each side, and with the exception of the Grand Canal and the Riva Schiavoni, the streets of water are gloomy thoroughfares whose interest is chiefly historical and political. But the canals of Amsterdam, with quays on each side, bordered on one side with trees and on the other with bright and cheerful buildings, and animated with the roll of vehicles and throngs of people, present a very different aspect. There are canals in both cities, but there the resemblance ceases.

The morning after arriving was busily and agreeably occupied in visiting different parts of the city. Our first visit was to the Palace of the King of Holland. It is a rare stone structure built upon 14,000 piles. It is very comfortably fitted up, and the ball-room one of the finest in Europe. We ascended to the tower and from it had an extended view over the Zuyder Zee and the flats of Holland, with Haarlem and Rotterdam plainly in sight.

We afterward visited the picture gallery in the national museum, and in it saw a fine collection of the Dutch school of painting, among which were some admirable works of art by Rembrandt, Cuyp, Don, Teniers, Van Dyke, Rubens, Wouvermann, and Schalken. All these artists, whose school is known wherever art is spoken of, find here illustrations; and in some cases their most celebrated works are to be seen here only.

We next visited the diamond polishing mills of Mr. Costar. They consist of a row of dingy brick buildings some six stories high, situated but a short distance from the palace.

The janitor met us at the door, and on informing him that we were desirous of viewing the establishment, took us up to the fifth story and presented us to the superintendent of the works, who in the most polite manner explained and showed us the different processes by which the diamond is polished. Diamond cutting has long been a speciality of Amsterdam, and was at one time exclusively confined to that city. The diamond mills are nearly all controlled by Jews and nearly ten thousand men are employed in the different establishments. The mill in which we were in employed six hundred men and boys. After showing us a quantity of rough diamonds, we were then taken to a large room filled with tables, in the center of each one was a revolving metal plate on which the diamonds are polished.

Diamond dust is placed on these plates which revolve two thousand times a minute, and against this disk the stone fastened firmly on an amalgam of zinc and quicksilver, is held until the proper facet is ground smooth, and so on until the rough stone is made into a sparkling gem. In the office we were shown glass models of the most celebrated diamonds that have ever been cut by Mr. Costar, among which was that of the Koh-i-noor, before and after it had been cut.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in the Zoological Gardens, which were filled with rare animals and kept in the most admirable order. We then drove back to the hotel, making a circuit of the city, going by the quays and dykes, those peculiarities of Amsterdam that are to be found in no other place.

It is a quaint old city, whose streets (many of them) are canals, and whose canals are streets. Canals here, there and everywhere, straight canals and crooked ones. Its carts are mostly canal boats, and its canal boats are mostly carts, though a few wheeled carts are tolerated in its few paved streets, but the drivers are not allowed to ride on their carts, they must walk with their horses. The people are remarkably healthy looking and the business men as brisk and active as you will see anywhere.

The women are clean and tidy in their appearance and wear singular-looking head-dresses consisting of a band of silver or other metal across their foreheads, and at each side of their heads an odd cork-screw kind of an ornament of the same metal as the band, which projects from two or three inches. The immense docks that we passed were filled with ships from all nations and we were struck with the vast numbers of vessels that were the homes of the families of the masters or the owners. Some of them had boxes of flowers, including the Dutch tulip, around the companion way, and over the sides of others, handsome, rosy cheeked, well-dressed girls, who had completed their day's work and donned their "Sunday go to meeting" clothes, watched the passers by on the quay. The novelty of the scene made this drive along the docks one of the most interesting features of the day. After dinner we spent the evening in the garden attached to the Crystal Palace, which was just back of the Amstel House, and listened to an excellent concert given by the principal musicians of the place, for which we paid five guilders. Since we arrived in Europe we have been wandering in a maze of shillings, francs, centimes, lires, soldis, florins, kreutzers, silbergroschens and thalers, and here in Holland we have met yet another series of coins, known by the inhabitants as ducats, rix dollars, guilder and stuivers.

For the sake of the suffering tourist I hope a year will not elapse before the decimal system of the United States will be in use all over the continent of Europe.

Every traveler must have a vivid remembrance of the never ending annoyances and losses resulting from the variety and multiplication of currencies. At each frontier he finds all his previous financial knowledge, "conned with cruel pain," and costly battles with rapacious hotel keepers, guides and coachmen, utterly useless.

Almost every town inflicts on him its own particular grief in the shape of some distinctive and favorite coin, more bewildering than the last, until much of the time that should have been given to the scenery or customs of the country is spent in breaking his head over the hopeless complications of the coin of the country in which he may happen to be. Tom Hood suggests an excellent but expensive way of avoiding any trouble about the currency of the different countries through which you pass and that is, "when you arrive at the frontier of another country, to throw away all the coin of the country you are leaving, you may have on hand, and start fair with a new supply of the coin of the country to which you are going."

At 1.45 P. M. on the following day we left for "the Hague." It was but a short trip through a flat, canal and ditch-covered country. The vast meadows, clad with the richest verdure, were covered with cattle nearly every one of them being milky white with jet black spots on different parts of their bodies, and whose high condition attests an abundant and wholesome nutriment.

A little more than an hour after leaving Amsterdam we were comfortably quartered on the Hague at the Hotel Paulez. After lunch we took a drive around the city and there was a great deal that was interesting and worth seeing. The streets were clean and neat, but there was little or no business doing and in fact the place looked as if it was asleep. We drove by the "Palace in the woods." which is occupied by the King of Holland, on our way to Scheveningen, through one of the most magnificent forests we have seen anywhere—the color of the foliage was exquisite in the extreme. We found a great number of people at Scheveningen, which is about twenty minutes drive from the Hague, and is the Saratoga of Holland. It is situated on the German ocean, and is the favorite resort of the Dutch gentry. The day was cool and cheerless with a stiff breese blowing off the ocean, scattering the fine, white sand in every direction and giving the place a hard, bare unhospitable look. B. M.

Cured of Hydrophobia.

The "Popular Science Monthly, in speaking of a man who was bitten by a mad dog says: "The wound was at once cauterized, but in due time hydrophobia was developed. The attack itself was characterized by the usual hydrophobic symptoms; great difficulty of breathing and of swallowing, distress at the pit of the stomach, convulsions, frightful struggling and howling, wild expression of countenance, frothy discharge from the mouth, and on one occasion a strong popensity to bite. The paroxysms succeeded each other at intervals of about ten minutes, and perceptibly grew worse as they continued. Shortly after being called in, the attending physician began the administration of chloral-hydrate in twenty-grain doses. After the third dose, the violence of the symptoms began to moderate; the fourth dose was followed by still greater improvement; and the fifth dose put the sufferer to sleep. Sleep was kept up by giving the same dose at longer intervals.

For the next twenty-four hours nothing of any consequence occurred, with the exception of slight twitchings of the face and jerking of the arms and legs during sleep. These were allayed at any time by an extra dose of the chloral. Beef tea, mutton broth, common tea, or water-gruel were given to him occasionally, which he swallowed without much objection when thoroughly aroused. During the next three days the somnolency was kept up by the medicine, only a few twichings showing themselves. On the morning of the fifth day he awoke out of a gentle slumber and said to his wife, "I feel as if I should like to bite somebody," This was the last symptom noticed of a hydrophobic character. After the fifth day the chloral-hydrate was discontinued, and the quantity taken altogether amounted to 360 grains. When fit to travel the patient went into the country, subsequently returning able to attend to business.

This, we believe, is the only case on record of a complete cure in a clear case of well developed hydrophobia.

A FARCE.—James Burns was tried for killing John Halloran last Spring in a New York saloon, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Under the statute he was at once sent to the State Asylum. A habeas corpus was brought to have him released from the lunatic asylum on the ground that he was not insane. The return set up his due and proper commitment as a lunatic. The matter came up before a Justice, Sheriff Butler bringing the prisoner down. Judge Bacon appeared for the asylum and District-Attorney Garvin for the people. Mr. Howe, Burn's counsel, insisted that the return did not set up, and in fact it was not pretended, that the prisoner was now insane, and that therefore he must be discharged. Judge Bacon argued that having been excused from the punishment of a grave crime on the grounds of insanity, be should not be lightly held to be saze, and that before that was done a formal inquisition, and not the off hand proceedings of habeas corpus, should be held. The Court reserved its decision.

LAPLAND MARRIAGES.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parents or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment to a female the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run a race together, The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of a third part of the race, so that it is impossible except willing of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid overruns her suitor, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being penal for the man to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin has an affection for him, though at the first she runs hard to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atlanta's golden balls to retard her speed), pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she cometh to the mark or end of race. Thus none are compeled to marry against their own wills: and this is the couse that in this poor country, the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love and cause real unhappinness.

The *Court Journal* tells a story of an earnest and much esteemed highland minister who once delivered a vivid and impressive discourse on the glory of Heaven. The apathetic congregation seemed wholly unaffected, when the speaker in a sort of desperation shouted: "I know what sort of heaven you'd pe wantin'. You'd pe wantin that all the seas would pe hot water, that all the rivers would pe rivers of whiskies, and that all the hills and mountains would pe loaves of sugar." The congregation enjoyed the notion amazingly, and talked of the long journey with considerable pleasure all the Sunday after.

TRADING.—The German Emperor has just sent the Order of the Iron Cross to a Frenchman who jumped into the Moselle and rescued a German soldier from drowning. The Frenchman returned the cross, respectfully regretting his inability to accept any mark of distinction from the German Emperor. He claims the liberation of the last French prisoner who is still detained in a Prussian prison. "Your Majesty owes me a man, for I have given one to you, and I claim the payment."

The Milk Question.

The question of pure milk is now of great importance in New York City. A city journal says: The supply of pure milk to the poorer classes of this city in place of the chalk and water of the past is a matter of real moment. The object of the convention to be held is to the effect this as well as other ends; and in doing this the farmers do not propose to sell milk at any higher rates than heretofore, but to get higher rates for their own milk and to sell it in its native purity. At present the farmers seldom get over 3 cents per quart for their milk, and also have to furnish its transportation to this city, while it is resold here at 8 or 10 cents per quart, and then retailed at still higher rates. The farmers claim that it is impossible for them to make any profit at the low rate of 3 cents, which by various losses of cars and delays of payments is really reduced to 2½ cents. Hence they propose to take the matter in their own hands and to deliver the milk direct to the consumers at the usual retail rates.

We need not argue the interest the city people have in the matter; it is evident, and they cannot afford to be idle while this move is going on. Without their co-operation the plan can hardly be a success. Already the milk middlemen are saying to the farmers, "The city customer will not buy of you." If the city resident is sincere in his desire for pure milk, he must urge on and aid this new movement; otherwise it will fail, and the present supply of milk that is not milk, but a little of chalk, a little of salt, a great deal of water, and a small portion of the "pure Orange county," will be kept up with increased force. Up to this time the move has been entirely in the hands of the country people, while the really greatest need for the reform is upon the part of the inhabitants of the city. The meeting on the 24th will afford them an opportunity of showing openly their appreciation of the movement, and they should before that time give the farmers earnest encouragement through the public prints.

The association which proposes to carry out this excellent plan is acting under a charter from the State of New York, and is composed of farmers of high standing and property in every county which sends milk to this city. Its President is J. B. Hollister, of Vermont; Vice-President, J. E. McNaughton, of the same State; Treasurer, T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall, Conn.; and Secretary, W. L. Benedict, of Orange county, N. Y. These gentlemen propose a company with a capital of $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of $50 each. They will without doubt easily raise that amount themselves, and will only ask the people of New York for their patronage; but when it is remembered that over 500,000 quarts of the present so-called milk are sold in New York every day the immense profits, even at small margin, became plainly evident.

SWINDLING AT FAIRS.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:—Three or four years ago the annual fairs on the Hudson river, as well as throughout the state of New York were invested by three-card monte men. After much difficulty they were finally driven away, These same rascals have turned up again, this time with a new game which is far more enticing—that's the "trick wid de cards." They are fleecing the farmer's sons and farm laborers with an envelope game. On the Amenia Fair Grounds no less than twelve of these swindlers were at work at one time, and one of them boldly asserted that they averaged $100 per day each. Each has a trunk or box filled with small cakes of soap and boxes of envelopes. On the lid of the trunk, which is turned up, are rows of figures, and under each one of the majority of figures are the figures, 50cts., $1, $3, $5, signifying that if the person purchasing an envelope finds a number inside which corresponds with the number over the 50cts., $1, $3, or $5, he is entitled to the sum underneath it. Of course nine cases out of ten a successful number is never drawn. When, however, the interest in the game lags, because of the failure of almost every one to draw a prize, the boss swindlers give a wink and a confederate steps up to the box. He hesitates and stammers, but finally hands over 50 cents, and to his feigned surprise draws a $3 prize. This confederate is attired, as are all the confederates, in a tattered straw hat and heavy shoes, torn coat and pantaloons. "You see that soap man," said one of them to us as we stood looking at the swindlers on the Amenia Fair ground; "that fellow is the gamest man you ever saw. He had an ear bit off in Reddy the Blacksmith's saloon. He is making a pile of money here to-day." And so he was. Even while we were looking at him he had three colored men before him, to all appearances farm hands, and from the three he took $27, and they did not receive a cent. The voices of the scoundrels as they jabbered away for customers could be heard above everything else. For two days they held full sway, and their receipts nearly equalled those of the entire fair. The police drove the scoundrels away.

"STOP MY PAPER!"—Illustrating the fearful consequences of this highly retributive measure, the Philadelphia *Post* tells the following upon the *Ledger* of that city: This fearful treat reminds us of a story about Mr. Swain years ago, when he was the proprietor of the *Ledger*. By his course in regard to some public matter he had offended a number of readers, one of whom he met on Chestnut street, and thus accosted him: "Mr. Swain, I've stopped the *Ledger*." "What is that sir?" "I've stopped the *Ledger*," was the stern reply. "Great heavens!" said Mr. Swain, "my dear sir, this won't do. Come with me to the office, this must be looked into." And, taking the man with him, he entered the office at Third and Chestnut streets. There they found the clerks busy at their desks; then they ascended to the editorial rooms and composing rooms, where all was as usual; finally they descended to the press rooms, where the engineers were at work. "I thought you told me you had stopped the *Ledger*," said Mr. Swain. "So I have," said the offended subscriber. "I don't see the stoppage. The *Ledger* seems to be going on." "Oh! I mean to say—that is, that I—ah—had stopped taking it." "Is that all!" exclaimed Mr. Swain, "Why, my dear sir, you don't know how you alarmed me. As for your individual subscription I care very little. Good day sir, and never make such rash assertions again."

NOTICE TO THE SURVIVORS OF THE METIS DISASTER.—All persons claiming damages for any loss, destruction, damage, and injury caused by the disaster of the steamship Metis, on the 30th of August, are notified to appear before the District Court of the United States, and make due proof of their respective claims, and before John A. Orsborn and George F. Betts, at their office, No 41 Chambers Street, they being Commissioners of said Court, at or before the 17th day of December, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.—*N. Y. Paper.*

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—Although no phrase is in more common use, few are acquainted with its origin. The expression signifies the giving of an equivalent. Roland and Oliver were two knights, famous in romance; the wonderful achievements of the one could only be equaled by those of the other. Hence the phrase, "A Roland for an Oliver."

The Road to Siberia.

During the reign of the Czar Nicholas, and we presume there have been but few changes since, the nobility in Russia possessed many privileges, and those not least appreciated, were exemption from corporal punishment, and in ordinary cases the being conveyed to Siberia instead of proceeding thither on foot. The unfortunate individuals sent to struggle against the inclemency of a hard climate, and the brutality of harder taskmasters, were divided in two classes; those merely transported and those transported with hard labor. The journey from Kiew to Tobolsk took one year, whilst the convicts whose destination was the mines of Nertchinsk seldom reached it—if they did reach it—under two years. For the bones of many of them that perished of cold, of ill usage, of sickness, were scattered over the interminable Russian steppes, to serve as finger posts to the melancholy convoys that followed the same desolate route. These convoys generally consisted of one hundred to two hundred and fifty persons, men, women and children. An armed Cossack on horseback then followed the convicts, chained together in gangs of twenty, with a Cossack intervening between the gangs, and a posse of those very irregular cavalry men closed the procession. The czar was merciful to women; they were not chained. The sick were gently treated; they were allowed to ride in vehicles with iron rings round their necks, like wild beasts in menageries.

Entire silence reigned in these processions; the only feeling noticeable was the dull apathy of despair. During sleep no one could move without causing more or less severe pain to his mate. During meals the convicts crouched round fires guarded closely by the Cossacks. Each column marched two days and then rested for one day.

Beyond Nishni Novgorod, when ordinary edifices became few and far between, long low isolated buildings were constructed to serve as pens for the herds of human cattle. Moreover, guardhouses were established at irregular distances to relieve the escort. The officer in command was responsible for the prisoners. He was like the captain of a ship at sea; he was absolute master over all, and could inflict any punishment short of immediate death. Some officers, however, were occasionally found who remembered that the prisoners had once been men and women with souls of their own, and who did not feel any especial delight in inflicting upon them unnecessary physical sufferings. One of these convoys was calculated to arrive weekly at Tobolsk, where sat a government commision, charged to distribute the convicts according to the requirements of the public service. About ten thousand passed annually through Tobolsk.

What it is to be a Widow.

A writer in the *Home Journal* thus fittingly rebukes the flippancy and thoughtlessness of some young women: "I think it must be a jolly thing to be a young widow!" I heard this remark the other day in a group of laughing girls. I think I remember saying such a thing myself in my girlish times. Do you know, girls, what it is to be a widow? It is to be ten times more open to comment and criticism than any demoiselle could possible be. It is to have men gaze as you pass, first at your black dress and then at your widow's cap, until your sensitive nerves quiver under the infliction. It is to have one illnatured person say, 'I wonder how long she will wait before she marries again?' and another answer, 'Until she can get a good chance, I suppose.' It is now and then to meet the glance of real sympath, generally from the poorest and humblest woman that you meet, and feel your eyes fill at the token, so rare that it is, alas! unlooked for. It is to have your fashionable friends console you after the following fashion: 'Oh, well, it is a dreadful loss. We knew you'd feel it dear.' And, in the next breath, 'You will be sure to marry again, and your widow's cap is very becoming to you.'

"But it is more than this to be a widow. It is to miss the strong arm you have leaned upon, the true faith that you knew could never fail you, though all the world might forsake you. It is to miss the dear voice that uttered your name with a tenderness that none other could give it. It is to hear no more the well-known footsteps that you flew so gladly once to meet. To see no more the face that to your adoring eyes seemed as the angels of God. To feel no more the twining arms that folded you so lovingly, the dear eyes that, looking into your own, said plainly, whatever it might seem to others, yours was the fairest face earth held for him. It is to fight with a mighty sorrow as a man fights with the waves that overwhelm him, and to hold at arms' length for a while only to have—in the hours of loneliness and weakness—the torrent roll over you, while—poor storm-driven dove—you see no haven."

WARM BATH IN INSANITY AND IN BURNS.—Dr. Wilkins, in his official report to the California Legislature, on insanity, refers to the warm bath as a favorite method of treatment in Italy, and in some parts of Holland and France. He states that he often saw a dozen patients in one bath-room, with their heads alone in sight, the bathing-tub being covered, except a hole for the head; there they usually remain from one to three hours, in some instances six or eight hours, and occasionally for days at a time. Dr. Gudden of Zurich kept a man thus immersed for five days, on account of a high state of excitement connected with bed-sores. The patient is represented to have slept well a portion of the time, and to have been cured of the sores, no exhaustion or ill consequences following, The case is also related of a man scalded by steam, and not insane, who was placed by Hebra in a tepid bath and kept there for three weeks, until a new cuticle had formed over the entire surface; the water was kept at an agreeable temperature, and the patient recovered without inconvenience.

A GOOD STORY.—A thrasher tells this story: "Old Schmidt likes to see folks that work for him get up early. So when we were thrashing there one fall, he had an alarm clock hung right over our bed. Charley West who did the driving on the machine last year, had never heard one before, and going to bed with no other light than that of the moon, neither of us took much note of our surroundings. The next morning about an hour before sunrise, the alarm went off rattle-te-smash, making noise enough to raise the whole neighborhood. I was lying awake at the time, but Charley jumped out of bed like a wild man, shouting 'Whoa! *Whoa!!* WHOA!!!' Then, as he began to comprehend the state of affairs, 'By George! Sam,' said he, 'I thought I could see every cog flying out of that old drive wheel.'"

The caterpillars have made terrible ravages among the cotton fields of Alabama, laying bare whole districts. It was once feared that the crop would be entirely destroyed, but the planters are now more hopeful. It is estimated, however, that the crop will be ten per cent. below the yield of last year, and, without the aid of high prices, will not pay the cost of producing it.

Items of Interest.

Kansas farmers are raising small patches of cotton.

Grape leaves fried in batter are a Western dish.

California's biggest tree is only forty five feet in diameter.

The timid man is alarmed before the danger, the coward during it, and the brave man after it.

London letter-carriers work eight hours a day, and, on an average, travel twenty miles during that time.

The farmers of Minnesota will have not less than 20,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat to put in the market.

One thousand dollars per acre is now considered a very low rate for coal lands, well located, containing the mammoth vein.

Ladies and gentlemen promenading together of afternoons this Fall, are commanded by fashion to walk arm in arm.

A dispatch from Bombay reports that the cholera is raging in many places in India, and there are numerous deaths daily from the scourge.

We hear a great deal about labor reform, but there seems to be a greater need of reforming some of those fellows who don't labor.

A powder mill explosion occurred at Hounslow, Middlesex County, Eng., killing four persons instantly and injuring several others.

A correspondent inquires, "If bread is the staff of life what is butter?" The salt we got was forty cents a pound. That's all we heard about it.

Nechties made of leather, with gilt buckles, are said to have been proposed as the fashionable novelty for gentlemen's wear the coming winter.

Mr. James New, of Norwich, Ct., named his first born Something; it was Something New. The next he called Nothing; it being Nothing New.

The price of coal has advanced still higher in England, and 20,000 miners of the Midland coal mines are preparing to strike for an increase of wages.

The rinderpest has appeared in England at several places in Yorkshire, an precautions have been taken to prevent the spreading of the disease.

A wag, in what he knows about farming, gives a plan to remove widow's weeds; he says a good-looking man has only to say, "Wilt thou," and they wilt.

It is rumored in Paris that Miss Nellie Grant is to be married to M. Duvergier de Hauranne, author of a work on the United States and son of a distinguished historian.

Three ruffians in Bangor stopped man and asked him for a chew of tobacco, and while he was searching for the weed knocked him down and robbed him of $175.

Patrick Morrissey, who murdered his mother, expiated his horrible crime on the gallows in the jail-yard at Buffalo. The execution was conducted with the utmost privacy.

A Eastern newspaper statistician avers that the flies are so good natured this season that a well-organized one will allow himself to be brushed off one's nose eighty-seven times, and not show any temper.

The quantity of milk sold daily in New York is about 320,000 quarts; 200,000 of this is sold at retail and 120,000 wholesale to hotels, grocers, etc. The number of wagons used in the trade, single horse, is 625, and for the wholesale business (two horses) about 300.

A witness in describing certain events, said "the person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Jacob Wilkins." What was the name of his other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted at the levity of the audience.

The most polished man in Belfast, Me., just now is a dry goods merchant whose wife undertook to bathe him all over with balsam for the rheumatism. After the job was well done she looked at the label of the bottle and found it was furniture polish she had been using.

An old Scotch preacher is reported to have said in one of his sermons at Aberdeen: "Ye good people of Aberdeen get your fashions from Glasgow, and Glasgow from Edinburgh, and Edinburgh from London, and London from Paris, and Paris from the Devil."

For a journey, the sole leather trunk is the best—and the best that can be bought among these is the cheapest in the end. The purchaser has a trunk which has the full thickness of the hide, which is a consideration in these days when baggage smashing has become such a success.

It will be remembered that three men were murdered in Cass County, Mo., some time ago for an alleged fraudulent issue of county bonds. Now the widows have brought suit against the sheriff and others for the loss of their husbands, the largest amount which they can recover under the law being $5,000 each.

Newspaper bores must be invincible in Louisville. The *Courier Journal* says: "Unmoved by the deadly whir of the buzz-saw erected for his extermination, the fiend who drops in to wrestle with the exchanges now spends the most of his time in the editorial rooms. A scheme is on foot to have him blown from the end of a cannon."

AFTER THE SPARROWS.—Swift assures us of the satisfactory fact that fleas have other fleas to bite them. This vicious habit of the lower animals, which leads one species to prey upon another, is just now exemplified by the fate of the sparrows. A few years since we were suffering from a plague of worms. To destroy the worms, we imported the sparrow, and nobly did that brown-coated philanthropist perform his work. The sparrow, however, has now attracted the attention of the butcher-bird, which, instead of attending to his business in the rural districts, has come to the city, and is dining daily on the destroyer of the caterpiller. The question now arises, what animal can we import that will exterminate the butcher-bird? The cat might consent to help us to some extent, but she is a selfish beast, and would refuse to do any more work than would be necessary to supply her daily dinner. The problem is an endless as the one relating to the nails in horses shoes, and we shall probably have to quietly submit to the massacre of the sparrows.

FOR RE-SHARPENING FILES.—The following is given by an exchange as useful and effective; but we have not tried it. Wash the files in a solution of warm water and potash until thoroughly cleansed, after which wash the files in warm water; then put one pint of warm water in a wooden dish, in which place as many files as the water will cover; add to this two ounces of borax and two of blue vitrol, finely pulverized together. Stir up the files well and add two ounces of sulphuric acid by weight; to this add one quarter ounce of vinegar. The files will turn red. When they again resume their natural color, take them out and wash them in cold water, after which they must be thoroughly oiled with sweet oil, and wrapped singly in brown wrapping paper which will absorb the oil from the files.

PLUCKY.—A Hinsdale (Mass.) farmer recently took his usual marketing trip to the village, and after he had made his purchases, the salesman attempted to shove the bundle under the wagon seat, but met with such fierce and determined opposition that he withdrew his hand in great haste. The cause was found to be an old hen that was sitting there upon a nest of eggs, and which, with the pertinacity of fowls at the period of incubation, had stuck to her nest throughout the two miles ride from the farmer's wagon shed, and now put in a "bill" to stay the proceediings

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DUEL BY WOMEN.—Two women, jealous of the same lover, recently fought a duel in Mexico, attended by female seconds, and according to the regular rules of the code. One was armed with a regular dagger and the other with a dagger made of horn. The latter proved a more formidable weapon, as the woman using it killed her antagonist. The surviving principal and seconds were arrested.

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ......................Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 20, '72.

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The 9 Million Steal

has always met with bitter opposition from Jno. H. Orvis, hence he can be relied upon to oppose the measure, with all his ability, as a member of the House.

Mr. Orvis is pledged to oppose taking of the 9 million from the sinking fund.

Taxpayers bear this in mind, and vote for Mr. Orvis.

Whew!

The Bellefonte Republican is dishing up an old, spoiled stew, and thinks to scare votes against Orvis on the Library Bill, when everybody knows that Mr. Orvis does not care whether there is a law library or not, having repeatedly declared that if the people wished it they might have it, if not, not. That old stew didn't work before, and a rehash will be of less account now since the people understand that matter so well.

Don't Cut.

Democrats don't be led into cutting Benj. Shafer by radical falsehoods and triks. There is not a worthier man upon our ticket, or one so deserving every democratic vote as well as the vote of every other honest man.

The Nine Million.

The nine million steal is a radical measure to rob the sinking fund of its securities. Mr. Orvis is the known enemy of the 9 million steal and is therefore the proper man to vote for for Assembly.

John H. Orvis.

Who stood by the democratic party in time of trial, and raised his powerful voice in behalf of her imperishable principles, and exposed the wickedness of radicalism and tore their sophistries to shreads in this county? It was John *H.* Orvis. Democrats, stand by Jno. H. Orvis now, as our nominee for the Legislature. He deserves your warmest support. The democracy of Centre county owe Mr. Orvis a debt of gratitude for his fearless defense of its principles in times past.

Henry Sherwood.

What can the most bitter radical say against Hon. Henry Sherwood, who has been nominated for re-election to Congress? All admit, that he was an honest and faithful representative. Then why not re-elect him, when we discover that we have an honest and reliable man?

Mr. Sherwood's name is not connected with the Washington ring. He has not been found associated with the plunderers. He has stood by the true interests of his constituents and the people in general.

Then, honest voters of the 18th district, why not re-elect him. Look at his record. The radical press and speakers have not yet found a bad vote there; if he had not been a true and faithful servant, his errors would have been pointed out long ago. There is not even a small one they can find which to magnify.

Then, honest voters, go for Henry Sherwood, in October. You know what he is—his opponent, Mr. Ross, is untried, and therefore you must take him with doubts.

Go for Sherwood, and show your appreciation of a good, tried, and faithful servant.

Benj. Shafer.

The Bellefonte Republican is given to ridiculing Benj. Shafer. Mr. Shafer is a better man, ten times, than the editor of the Republican, and will get the suppert of every democrat and honest republican. Votes cannot be made for Levi Miller by abusing Ben Shafer; Mr. Shafer is too well known to the people, and a man of better character, and better qualified for the office of sheriff is not to be found.

"Dear Yerkes."

"Dear Yerkes," is the manner in which Hartranft addressed Yerkes, when they were in cahoot, speculating with the state funds, until "dear Yerkes" got into the penitentiary, while Hartranft, just as guilty was nominated for governor by the rads.

Addition, Division and Silence.

Kemble and Hartranft had Evans recommended to settle the state claims, because he understands "addition division and silence."

Addition was to add up at the rate of ten per-cent, to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, of which the state was robbed.

"Division," meant the division of this plunder among Hartranft, Cameron and Kemble, and

"Silence" meant that never a word would be said about the gigantic steal.

The 9 Million

The 9 million scheme is one of Hartranft's schemes to rob the sinking fund for the benefit of railroad corporations. Buckalew opposed it all along in the senate, and will veto the bill if passed, Hartranft of course would sign it

"Takes the Starch Right Out."

"Takes the Starch right out," is what Hartranft wrote to Calhoun, when the latter operated in oil with state funds, furnished by Hartranft, and when some of their schemes of speculation were declared illegal by the attorney general—which "took the starch right out."

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, March 9, 1870.

DEAR YERKES: Buy as soon as possible 100 shares of Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, and then have my account, or rather have an extract made from my account, so that I can see the exact loss I have sustained on Oil Creek. Let me have them as soon as you can conveniently. *The Attorney-Gen. has given a decision against our settlement on Oil Creek, which takes the starch right out.* I don't know what to say about Oil Creek as a future investment. I think the chances are that it will go up; but as everything else is drooping, but little else can be expected from Oil Creek. What do you think of gold?

Yours, &c.,
J. F HARTRANFT.

This $8,700 was pension money belonging to widows and orphans of soldiers who lost their lives on the battle field. Hartranft took the money for his own private speculation, withholding it all the while from the widows.

THE CALHOUN LETTER.

Auditor General's Office, Harrisburg, December 21, 1871.—Dear Yerkes! Calhoun telegraphed to me to-day for money and had to give a check for $8,7000, which he will present to you to-morrow (22d). I cannot avoid this. I met Mackey here on Monday. He went west in the afternoon, and will not return until Monday. I did not like to ask him again, but I did not think Calhoun would want any money so soon. I will see you on Saturday, and whatever you want I will do. I will meet Mackey here on Monday, and whatever is necessary I will ask him to do.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

P. S.—Will lift Calhoun's check on Saturday, and give you certificate of deposit to that amount.

J. H. F.

Will They Speak.

Day goes by after day, and we have no word of explanation from the men whose names stand recorded as bribetakers, as hucksters of votes, as dishonest and dishonorable public servants, in the following list of persons whom Mr. Oakes Ames, member of Congress and Director of the Credit Mobilier of America, avers that he bought up to secure the passage through Congress of such measures as he wished made law:

	Shares.
Blaine, of Maine..........................	3,000
Patterson, of New Hampshire...	3,000
Wilson, Massachusetts..............	2,000
Painter (Reps) for Quigley.......	3,000
S. Colfax, Speaker......................	2,000
Schofield and Kelley, Pa., each	2,000
Eliot Massachusetts..................	3,000
Dawes, Massachusetts...............	2,000
Fowler, Tennessee.....................	2,000
Boutwell, Massachusetts............	2,000
Bingham and Garfield, O., each	2,000
Indorsed: Oakes Ames, Jan., 30, 1868.	

This list, be it remembered, was drawn up by a republican member of Congress from Massachussetts. It had no political intent. "It meant business," only. It comes to the public eye now only through a lawsuit between one of the capitalists of the Credit Mobilier, Colonel McComb, and the Credit Mobiler. It is only the doorway of the cave of the Forty Thieves, too, not the whole cave. But it is open, and the whole cave will be explored. Meanwhile, before the torches are carried in,

Will these men speak?

They are charged by this list with dishonor and dishonesty. Their silence is convicting them. One of these men is a candidate for the high office of Vice-President of the United States, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, convicted already by your own words of equivocation and false witness you now stand charged by Oakes Ames, a man of your own State and your own party, with bribery and corruption! *Will you plead guilty to the charge?*

Another of these men is the actual Secretary of the Treasury. Under a President whose own hands and life were pure he would a week ago have been called to choose between disproving the accusation now fastened upon him and resigning his control of the national purse.

Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusettes convicted already by your own acts of deserting your official duties to engineer the re-election of your chief, you now stand charged by Oakes Ames, a man of your own State and your own party, with bribery and corruption! *Will you plead guilty to the charge?*

After you, the rest.—*World.*

The Titusville Courier truly remarks that Hartranft lobbied for the nine million bill, Harrison Allen voted for it, the Cameron ring, including the Harrisburg Tellegraph, supported it. Yet the ring champions of Hartranft now have the brassiness of cheek to assert that the nine million bill will be revived by Mr. Buckalew's election. Such recklessness indicates considerable panic in the camp of the ring.

Hartranft Bribing Yerkes with a Promise of Pardon to Declare His Affidavits Forgeries.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the World says the Hartranft-Cameron managers, becoming necessarily alarmed in regard to the overwhelming defeat in October of their gubernatorial candidate, have been seriously considering what is the best course to break the demoralizing effect of the Yerkes affidavit, which charged that "on the 10th day of December, 1870, he (Yerkes) did pay to John F. Hartranft $2,700 as his share of the profits arising from the sale of State loans to the Sinking Fund Commissioners." The result of the deliberation was that it was ordered that the affidavits must be pronounced forgeries, and in order to make the thing work smoothly it also became necessary to seal the lips of Yerkes as hermetically as his corpus is "bottled up" in the cemented cells of Cherry Hill. Yerkes was visited in his prison cell (where he is now undergoing a two years' imprisonment for dealing with the public funds of the city precisely as he dealt with the funds of the State), and was led to believe that all further hope of pardon from Geary must be abandoned, and that as Buckalew had publicly declared himself hostile to opening the prison doors of felons, his only hope was in the election of Hartranft who, they stated to Yerkes, would be elected by 25,000 majority.

He was further informed that if he would by implication lead the public to believe that he never had such dealings with Hartranft, as alleged, or deny that he ever made the allegation credited to him, his pardon would certainly be granted within ten days from the date of Hartranft's inauguration as Governor of the Commonwealth. As drowning men catch at straws, it is scarcely doubted that this last hope of succor held out was eagerly clutched by Yerkes, with so much earnestness that the only ring journal in the city was emboldened to come out in denial of the affidavits, and to openly proclaim them a forgeries. As boomerangs had to be abandoned because they did more mischief backwards than otherwise, so the last invention of the Mackey-Hartranft managers will return to plauge the inventors.

Hartranft Interrogatories.

One of the most curious features of the political conflict of this day of ours is that, in a local canvass in the neighboring state of Pennsylvania, the press of New York is steadily and resolutely laboring in the cause of reform, while the local republican press of Pennsylvania's capital, with a single exception, has not a word to say. Yet even in this abstinence there is a marked distinction. Take for example the administration organs in Philadelphia. There is there, as every where, reputable and disreputable journalism. We, of course, have no idea of specifying, but assume this fact. Disreputable, uninfluential journalism sustains Hartranft and his accomplices in all their deeds of wrong, and does it boldly. That portion of the press which is respectable, professes what may be termed federal allegiance, adhesion to the administration, and is disinclined to do anything which may seem to thwart its views; gives a shame-faced, half-hearted support to the Hartranft cause, and, defending it on one really immaterial point, passes over all that is vulnerable, and conceals the actual sore which is so foully purulent. Take for example what may be termed the leading business journal of Philadelphia, the North American, for which, from long and friendly sympathy, we can say no word but of respect. In its columns all that is refered to in defense is the relatively mild swindle of the Evans war claim, but not a word about the Yerkes combination. The Evans case, being yet involved in mystery, admits of a timid advocacy, although the fact is very patent that in it Hartranft refused to give up the vouchers out of which the fraud grew (if fraud there be) until by way of loan he received from Evans some $7,000 or $7,500, which was repaid. It has an ugly look, but is not so very bad that the North American cannot make some sort of apology for it. Not so the "Yerkes-Hartranft-Mackey" case. That is too bad and to plain sophistry, and hence on this the North American, obeying its instincts of decorum, is as silent as the grave. It won't insult its respectable readers by a defense of what is indefensible, and hence, on this head, is dumb. Now it occurs to us that such an abnegation of duty is hardly reconcilable with either strict morality or with what is due to the great business interests which such a journal justly claims to represent. Philadelphia cannot afford to endure the tyrany of notoriously dishonest men at Harrisburg, with no other compensation than the feeble rays of favor which a federal administration is supposed to shed on it. We claim for our community—we mean our business community—no special moral pre-eminence, but it is too wisely selfish to fall into an error like this. Sure are we that while it would be utterly impossible that such a certified malfeasor as Hartranft could be nominated as governor of New York by any party; yet if he were, there would be universal revolt among the business men of the metropolis, and no newspaper, however influential or heretofore respectable, would venture to elude or defy it. In such an emergency, help and knowledge from a distance would not, as in Philadelphia, be needed. Deeply interested as we confess ourselves to be in the great cause of political and economical reform everywhere, and nowhere more so that in a community where we boast of many friends, we now venture on a Socratic experiment in politics, and address to The Philadelphia North American, and through it to the men of business it represents, a few precise interrogatories, pledging ourselves to publish any categorical answer that, from any responsible quarter, may be given. For facility of reference, we number the questions of our catechism.

1 Is the practice of the Mackey Hartranft ring legitimate of leading the cash assets of the treasury—amounting to millions—to unknown bankers and brokers, some of whom are bankrupt, and one of whom is a convict?

2 Do men of business—the faithful executors of public and private trusts—approve of the auditor general and state treasurer purchasing state securities at a depreciation and selling them to the sinking fund at an advance, they and their broker sharing the difference as their profits?

3 Did the state treasurer, immediately before his election the seconp time, borrow for his election the second time, borrow for his private use from one of the state depositories $20,000, and afterward repay it by a treasury draft on the public funds? If yea, is this approved of?

4 Is it not a badge of fraud that all the accounts between the broker (since convict) and the financial officers of the state were kept either in fictitious names or, what if equivalent, in reversed initials?

5 Is it consistent with the proper discharge of duty for accounting officers with small salaries to speculate to enormous amounts in stocks during their whole term of office—Mackey to the amount of $146,000 in two months and Hartranft of $681,000 in less than two years?

6 Is it part of the function of a controller or auditor general to use official information for ends of private gain—to claim taxation on corporate capital in order to depress the stock, and, that failing, to speculate on a rise, as Hartranft did in the case of the Oil Creek railroad?

7 Was or was not the fraud on the city treasury of which Marcer and Yerkes have been convicted facilitated, if not promoted, by the countenance given by the state authorities? and did it not result in deficit in the state treasury which, if at all, was made up from outside resources?

8 Did not Mackey and Hartranft recommend the pardon of Charles T. Yerkes, leaving the victim of Marcer without intercession? and has not the pardon thus far been refused, while assassins of revenue collectors have been discharged without stint?

9 Is not the refusal of the governor to pardon these parties a concession to an aroused public opinion, which condemns the whole transaction and all the parties to it—principals and accessories—those convicted and those at liberty?

10 Will not the election of John F. Hartranft as a governor of Pennsylvania be regarded as an approval of these acts of wrong, and be palpably injurious to the credst and character of the state?

11 In conclusion, if these questions there is an assumption of any matter of fact which either does not exist or is overstated, the respondents are begged to point it out.

To make a full and frank answer to these precise interrogatories, we now summon the honest republicans of Pennsylvania. Standing mute will be very perilous!—N. Y. Tribune.

Why was Hartranft left out of the penitentiary and "Dear Yerkes" put in—the first having greater guilt than the latter? We should like to know.

Why should "Dear Yerkes" be put in limbo and Hartranft in the governor's chair? We should like to know.

The Geneva Court of Arbitration met at half-past twelve on 14th, when Count Sclopis, President of the Court, formally announced that the sum awarded to the United States was $15-500,000 in gold. Count Sclopis was applauded when he concluded, and at the adjournment of the Court twenty-two guns were fired in honor of the closing of their labors. According to the treaty the amount is payable in Washington within one year from the date of the award. The London Times says, "Willingly will we consent to pay this sum to improve the law of the nations."

GO AND HEAR ex-GOV. CURTIN'S FIRST PUBLIC DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF GREELEY & BUCKALEW, at the Courthouse on Saturday evening, 28.

Letters From India.

CENTRE HALL ABROAD.

LETTER No. V.

No one who is at all acquainted with English history, can help but feel a most absorbing interest in the wild, weird history of the Tower of London. It is a place fraught with horror, and odorous of blood and death. I remember that when a boy at home, I spent the long winter evenings pouring over its bloody annals, that a strange undefined feeling of fear used to creep over me even in the midst of the entire family. And the feeling had not altogether left me when on that dismal, murky morning, I walked down over Tower Hill, and the hoary walls of the grim old fortress rose before me. Dark shadows of the past enshroud that gloomy fabric. Within those walls scenes have been enacted whose bare recital fill the heart with awe, cause us to look furtively around as if some secret danger threatened us.

Its history dates back to the time of the Morman conquest; the Great or White Tower having been erected by William the Conqueror. The warlike Saxons though vanquished by the irresistable power of the Conqueror, still exhibited such irreconcilable hostility to his iron rule, that his policy led him to provide some stronghold adapted at once to shelter himself and to awe the rebellious. The massive granduer of the structure erected by the invincible old Morman fitted it well to accomplish these ends.

On entering the visitor is taken charge of by an old veteran dressed in very quaint livery of a by gone age, who conducts you through the interior and points out and explains the different objects of interest. It is said that these guides or wardens were anciently the servants of the constable of the Power, employed by him to watch the prisoners and guard the gates; but through the influence of the good Duke of Somerset, as a reward for their kindness to him, whilst a prisoner in the Tower, they were appointed extraordinary yeomen of the guard and they have ever since worn the livery of that body which was instituted by Henry VII. The honor of the appointment is generally bestowed on veterans who have distinguished themselves in their country's service. Guided by the old son of Mars, you thread your way through the gloomy old pile.

One of the first apartments into which you are conducted is known as "Queen Elizabeth's Armory." It is filled with armor worn during the period of her reign. On one side of the room is a doorway communicating with a cell ten feet by eight and receiving no light but from the narrow entrance. That little cell you are told, was for twelve years the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh and that here he wrote his History of the World. From out that narrow aperture, then, there has flashed a light that has shone around the circle of the sun, and that shall continue to blaze and glow, when the bloody tyrant, who, though he knew it not, placed the crown of martyrdom upon the brow of Raleigh, shall have sunk into the eternal oblivion that he merited. I groped my way into the damp, unwholesome dungeon reverently with something of the feeling with which I have stood at the reputed sepulcher of that divine martyr, by whose martyrdom, all martyrdom like this is sanctified. In the centre of the room is a stand with various instruments of torture. Terrible things they are. I fail to understand the taste which parades these horribly suggestive instruments of infernal cruelty to the public gaze. Better sink them in a hundred fathoms of water, and forget if we can, for the honor of our race, that there ever were beings bearing the divine image capable of using them. Here also is the original heading axe and block, with the marks of the axe in it. One of the most interesting places—mournfully interesting, I mean, is the Beauchamp Tower. Here, on account of its greater security probably, were incarcerated the most important state prisoners. The walls are covered with names and devices cut into the hard rock by former prisoners, probably to beguile the tedium of their long confinement. Over the fire-place is the following inscription:—"The more suffering for Christ in this world, the more glory with Christ in the next." Arundell June 22, 1587. This unfortunate nobleman was Philip Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk who was beheaded for aspiring to marry Mary, Queen of Scots. Near it is the word IANE, which is believed to be the royal title of Lady Jane Grey. It is supposed that it was the husband of Lady Jane, Lord Guildford Dudley, who thus traced the name so sacred to him.

(Letter V. continued next week.)

Democrats, Stand by Your Ticket.

Our nominees for the October election are all men worthy the support of an honest, Christian people. From Buckalew down to the last name, there is not a man upon whose character a stain can be found. Democrats, we are proud of such noble nominees.

Our noble county ticket, upon it the best and purest men of Centre county are to be found—just see the array:

ORVIS.
WILLIAMS.
MORRISON.
GENOBLE.
SHAFER.
HINTON.
SMITH.
FISHER.

Gov. Curtin.

The following letter sets at rest all doubts about the position of Governor Curtin. Here, where everybody is his earnest friend, except the Camerons, who hate him, the news will add hundreds of votes to the ticket which means "down with the rings." As was expected, the name and influence of the great war governor, who is endeared to the people of Pennsylvania, cannot be lent to the support of the most corrupt men that ever ran for office in this state. All honor to the "Soldier's Friend," who will help the people in their efforts to throw off the yoke of the Camerons.

PHILADELPHIA LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1872.—*Geo. H. Irvin, Esq.*,—Dear Sir: Governor Curtin's nomination by the liberal committee was made with his distinct approval, had some days before; and as soon as he is able to write at all he will formally accept defining his position in a manner most favorable to the liberals of the State. He will not be well enough, I fear, to take the stump. A dispatch from his family, received this morning says that he is improving.

Yours, &c., A. K. M'CLURE.

REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Centre county, that, by an act entitled An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 17, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county Commissioners under the eight section of the act of fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessments, of whose removal into the same shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so, to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the name thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of the work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order, of the white freemen above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of its residenee, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the person, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if a person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the futher duty of each assesor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him, and the amount assessed upon each and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall add the names to tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, it shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observation and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made but as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who, shall prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door or on the house where election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge of any person residing in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such applicant, and mark opposite each name "C. N." and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designed to be, marking in all such cases the letters opposite the name, "N," or "D. I." as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he desings to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns shall make duplicate copies, seperately and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assesments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioner shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township, or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceeding said election; which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and printed affidavit to the fact stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a writen or partly written and partly printed affidavit, staiting to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state wehn, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but of the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, state the fact in his affiant, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citienszhip by reason of his father's naturalization; and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in election district ten days next preceeding such election, he shall be allowed to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witness to their residence, shall be reserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filled by the return Judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to the examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax,, being added where the claimant to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such elections.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citicen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote: and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voter," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is chalenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisenment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceeding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by the law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote; or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto, as shall show that they are entitled to theright of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of, or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election: and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a suplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section: and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner, in all respects, as is required at the general election in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and every seperate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general election in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of the said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessor shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election:—Provided, That no person singing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any person, shall, affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open cour, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fradulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fradulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fradulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court of this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, willfullly depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it, that it was fraudulently obtained to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation, and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificates, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without any reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor of office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent or for any improper purpose the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the person elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held under this act until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and closed at seven o'clock, p. m.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. That the citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

PUMPS!
Wooden Pumps,
AND
PIPING.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsvalley in particular, to the fact that he is manufacturing

THE BEST PUMP,

made at home or elsewhere. He uses none but the best material, HE WARRENTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, SUPERIOR TO THE OLD wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter.

Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His matirial for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured against Checking or Cracking.

All orders by mail promptly filled.

PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to

J. TELLER,
sept.30.1y Milesburg, Pa.

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS,
of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good wormen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

New Clothing Store
A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

PLOWS!—The Undersigned have now on hand a lot of the celebrated WALLACE PLOWS. Persons wishing Plows will do well to call and see them before purchasing other Plows.

SMITH & LEITZEL,
aug16 Potters' Mills, Pa.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order,

MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,

of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—ITALIAN, CARARA, AMERICAN STATUARY, RUTLAND &c., and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference." Shop, east of Bridge, Millheim.
apr26.1y.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C. — THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST

P. R. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON.)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S
BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE O'BRYAN,
Dealer in
FURNITURE
OF ALL KINDS,
BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.
Particular Attention to Ordered Work.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.
UNDERTAKING,
In All Its Branches,
METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,
Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

Railroad O. K.
NEW GOODS.
Herlacher & Cronmiller,
CENTRE HALL, PA

Have just received,

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and willow ware Iron, Salt, Fish and in fact, a magnificent assortment of everything and now offered at prices lower than the lowest.

Dress Goods

A most beautiful variety, consisting of all the noveltties of the season, white goods, embroideries, hoop skirts,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

All we ask that you will CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS, silver plated and Yankee Harness double and single, bridles and halters. apr 1

What Next?

A monthly Magazine for wide-awake boys and girls. As good as the best, Pretty as the prettiest, and cheper than the cheapest. 30 cents a year. Magnificent prizes for each subscriber, and still grander ones to those who raise clubs. Subscribe, or send 3 cent stamp for specimen. Say where you saw this. John B. Alden, Publisher, Chicago, Ill. aug30.12t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George Stover, late of Gregg twp., dec'd. have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

J. R. TAYLOR,
BENJ. STOVER,
aug 16 6t. Administrators.

WARREN'S PATENT COOKER

For sale by
apr.29 tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

Furniture Rooms!

J. O. DEININGER,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand and makes to order, all kinds of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c

HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND

His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap24'68'ly

WM. H. BLAIR, H Y STITZER

BLAIR & STITZER,

Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Office, on the Diamond, next door to Garman's hotel. Consultations in German or English. feb19'69tf

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J D SHUGERT.
President, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
ap10'68tf

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul8,68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's new building opposite the Court House. may5

Science on the Advance.

C. H. Gutelius,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist

who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

JNO. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,

Attorneys-at-law. Office in Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa.

J. P. GEPHART,

with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court. 7Jan'70tf

BOOTS, large stock, all styles, sizes and prices, for men and boys, just arrived at Wolf' well known old Stand.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted. sep11'68;1y

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.

july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

A. BAUM, REYNOLD'S NEW MARBLE FRONT, BISHOP ST., Bellefonte.

WINES AND LIQUORS

The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his establishment, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Liquors wholesale at the lowest cash prices, which are warranted to be the best qualities according to their respective prices. His stock consists of Rye, Monongahela, Irish and other Whiskies, all kinds of Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Maderia, Cherry, Blackberry and other Wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city, Champagne, Cherry, Blackberry, Ginger and Carraway Brandies, Pure Jamaica and New England Rum, Cordial of all kinds. He would particularly invite Farmers, Hotel keepers and others to call and examine his large supply, to judge for themselves and be certain of procuring what they buy, which can seldom be done when purchasing in the city.

Physicians are respectfully requested to give his liquors a trial. ap10

On Marriage.

Essays for Young Men, on GREAT SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES which interfere with Marriage, and ruin the happiness of thousands,—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa oct18.1y.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor. Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

J. B. ETTELE'S,
WHOLESALE WINE & LIQUOR STORE

Bishop street, Bellefonte, in the Stone building formerly occupied by the Keystone Bakery

Takes pleasure in informing the public that he keeps constantly on hand a supply of choice Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

All Barrels, Kegs and Casks warranted to contain the quantity represented.

The attention of practicing physicians is called to his stock of

PURE LIQUORS,

suitable for medical purposes. Bottles, jugs, and demijohns constantly on hand. He has the ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKY in town.

All liquors are warranted to give satisfaction. Liquors will be sold by the quart barrel, or tierce. He has a large lot of BOTTLED LIQUORS

Of the finest grades on hand.

Confident that he can please customer he respectfully solicits a share of pubiic patronage my14t

THE undersigned, determined to met the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

JACOB DINGES, CentreHall

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

Allegeney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between H. D. Van Pelt and S. S. Wolf, trading under the name and firm of H. D. Van Pelt & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm belong to H. D. Van Pelt & S. D. Musser, who will continue the business, and pay all debts of the late firm. H. D. VAN PELT.
August 1st, 1872, S. S. WOLF.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY Sept. 20, 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week: by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Democratic County Committee.

The following gentlemen have been appointed members of the Democratic County Committee, for the ensuing year.

Bellefonte N. W.	B Galbraith
" S. W.	John Given
" W. W.	S A McQuistion
Milesburg Borough	Jas F Weaver
Howard "	Balser Weber
Phillipsburg "	William Riddles
Unionville "	B F Leathers
Benner Township	Samuel Ishler
Boggs "	Jas L Neff
Burnside "	Robert Askey
Curtin "	John McClosky
Furguson "	John B Mitchell
Gregg "	John Grove
Haines "	William B Mingle
Half Moon "	William Cross
Harris "	James Gilliland
Howard "	Geo D Johnson, Mt. E
Huston "	Dan'l Irwin J. A.
Liberty "	Dan'l Bitner
Marion "	Robt F Holmes
Miles "	Harvey Corman
Patton "	G W Rumberger
Penn "	Wm K Alexander
Potter "	Geo Stover
Rush "	Geo McGaffey
Snow Shoe "	B F Hinton
Spring "	Emanuel D Noll
Taylor "	Samuel Hoover
Union "	Aaron R Hall
Walker "	A C Geary
Worth "	E P Jones P. M.

R. H. FORSTER
Chairman.

—The democracy of Miles had a grand rally, at Rebersburg, on last Saturday afternoon. The Booneville band was present and discoursed excellent music. Speeches by Weinor, Fortney and Spangler. Miles is aroused and will send a good report in October for the whole ticket. There will be no scratching there.

Pay your school tax before the 15th of November and save 5 per cent.

James Love, of Troy, Ohio, paid our sanctum a visit a few days ago. He is on a visit to his old home and friends Mr. Love says Ohio will give Greeley 20,000 majority.

A Mr. Ginrich, of Stormstown, we are informed, hung himself, in a barn, on 12th inst.

A man by the name of Ray, while out hunting, at Lick Run, in Lycoming county, a few days ago, was bitten by a snake and expired in about an hour thereafter.

Mr. John Rishel, of Potter township has our thanks for a basket of large, sweet apples. They are monstrous fellows, and about 40 of them would make a bushel. Our friend Rishel calls them Buckalew apples—a very fitting name, they are so large, fine and good, and Mr. R., can safely brag with them. Mr. Rishel also brought us a stock of corn, upon which are five perfect ears, with two more that show the silken tassel, making seven ears all told. Mr. Rishel is a democratic farmer and that's the secret of his success.

A curious freak in the apple line was brought to the Reporter office, a few days ago, from the orchard of Jacob Treaster, of Potter twp. This fruit is clearly an amalgamation of the Rambo and Rumenite, and was taken from a Rambo tree in close proximity to the Rumenite. The color of the Rumenite a dark red, appears in two sections, and of the same general appearance, occupies about half of the apple; the other section of the apple being thoroughly Rambo. The apple thus presents an appearance reminding us of the red and white bars of our flag. Was not this amalgamation caused by the fine powder or flower of the one kind of apple coming in contact with the blossom of the other?

THE REUNION.—The Re-union of the Centre county Normal, was held on Wednesday evening, in the Lutheran church of this place. There was a fine audience—all parts of the county, and some adjoining counties were represented. The exercises were opened by a fervent prayer by Prof. Fortney followed by a sweet piece of music, by the class, Mrs. R. M. Magee performing on the organ.

The essays and orations were creditable to the students, without exception. The music throughout the exercises, was fine, and highly appreciated by the audience—it was hard to suppress applause, as the different orations, essays and songs were gone through with. Mrs. Magee performed several solos much to the entertainment of the crowded house, and she showed herself well-skilled as an organist.

The best of order prevailed, and the large audience dispersed satisfied that they had received a rich treat.

The Centre Hall sportsmen—which includes "we"—went into the squirels and pigeons last Friday and Saturday. Potter township has some good marksmen. We saw Benj. Arney bring down two gray-squirels at one shot, Can Benner Wilson, Sam Forster, Mr. Van Tries, or any other Bellefonte trigger pullers beat that?

Fatal Accident.

Died on the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Ziegler, in Benner township Center county, Wm. Newman, son of Epraim Newman, of Adams county, Pa. Aged 26 years and about 3 months.

The deceased came to his untimely end, in the following manner:

As Mr. Newman was in the act of whipping an unruly horse, he received a kick in the abdomen by the horse, which at first did not seem to be serious, but soon the blood began to proceed from his mouth and his case became more alarming. A physician was called in, but in less than two days he was a corpse.

The deceased had come to this county about four years ago, and in this time, had gathered around him many friends. The day of his burial was one of gloom, though no one bound to him by the ties of consanguinity, was here to mourn his departure, yet many a tear was shed at his grave.

He was held in high respect by all who knew him as a young man of strictly temperate, moral and industrous.

J. K. M.

(Chambersburg and Getteysburg papers copy.)

—Some of the members of Gov. Curtin's family, passed through here, on Monday, for Potter's Mills, 4 miles from here whither they will be followed by Mr. Curtin, shortly, to spend a few weeks for the benefit of his health.

At the radical meeting, in the courthouse, on Wednesday evening, Bill Brown wound up by cursing Curtin for turning against the Cameron ring, and the effect was that scores of Mr. Curtin's republican friends on the spot declared they would vote the democratic ticket.

—Judge Linn, formerly of this county, now of Williamsport, has pronounced in favor of Greeley and Buckalew, and has addressed several democratic and liberal meetings already.

The Co. Fair.

Citizens of Centre county, you all are proud of our noble County. Attend then, the Fair, on 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Oct., and have on exhibition the best of every thing you have. Let Centre county make a show worthy of herself. Farmers, merchancs, artizans—men and women—all contribute something, and let this fair be one of the best ever held. There will be large crowds of outsiders in attendance. Let them carry away with them a good idea fo our county by showing them what weare and what we can do.

THE MEETING.

The mass meeting at Centre Hall, on last Wednesday, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this valley. The meeting was held in the large and beautiful yard, carpeted with nature's green sod, in the rear of the REPORTER office—known as Witmer's yard.

The stand was tastefully decorated, by the ladies of Centre Hall, with wreaths of evergreen. The entrance to the yard was spanned by a handsome arch, which was also tastefully decorated.

The marshalls were—Alex. Shannon, chief-marshall, with Jno. Conly and S. S. Wolf, as assistant marshalls, who had charge of the escort of riders, toreceive the various delegations.

The following officers were elected:

President, Alex. Kerr. Vice President, David Gilliland, Thos. Yerick, C. Held, Jno. Grove, B. Shafer, Jas. M'Clintick, H. Witmer, Judge Hosterman, Dan. Flisher, Jno. Hinebach, Geo. Hoffer, Sam Gilliland, Jas. Runkle, John H, Keller. Secretaries: W. B. Mingle, Joseph Gilliland, Jacob Wagner.

Wm. Wolf, Wm. Alexander, and S. S. Wolf were appointed a committee to invite Gov. Bigler and Judge Moore to address the meeting.

The committee after a short absence, appeared with these distinguished gentlemen, when Governor Bigler was introduced, and delivered an eloquent address upon state and national issues, which had a telling effect.

He was followed by Judge Moore, of Washington and a relative of Thomas Moore, the celebrated Irish poet. The Judge's address was one of the most eloquent political harangues ever delivered in this county, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by rounds of applause He spoke about 1½ hours.

In the evening the Bellefonte democratic and liberal club composed of several hundred men dressed in their regalia with torches and brass band, enlivened our town with a fine torch-light parade. The evening meeting was addressed by C. T. Alexander, H. Stitzer and Fred. Kurtz.

The Boalsburg band and an excellent drum corps from Aaronsburg, also one from the Loop were in attendance

The rain kept many away, yet the crowd was large.

—Mr. David Henny, of Potters Mills, sent an apple to this office, the other day, which weighs 1½ lbs. This is the largest apple brought in thus far, and is hard to beat.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, at the Coach-shops, lately occupied by G. B. Harpster, at Centre Hall, on Wednesday, Oct., 9th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. One 4 year old bay horse, three Top buggies, three Trotting buggies, 2 Two-horse Spring wagons, five One-horse Spring wagons, two new Carriages with falling top, and extra work, buggy boxes, wheels, gearing partly finished, all tools belonging to wood-shop, Iron, Bolts, 3 sets Black-Smith tools, buggy trimmings, Paints, Hickory plank, scantling, Linn boards, all the Lumber on the premises—also 4 large Shoats, 1 set Single harness, &c.

Terms.—$5 and under, cash; $100 and under, 6 months credit; $200 and under, 9 months; all over $200 at 12 months.

HERLACHER & DURST.

NOTICE.—Estate of J. D. Rankin.

All persons indebted to the estate of J. D Rankin, late of Boalsburg, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

SAMUEL GILLILAND,
Boalsburg. Sept. 27 Administrator.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS,

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Centre County, up to three o'clock on Tuesday, October 1st, A. D. 1872, for the Building of a Bridge over Bald Eagle Creek, near Martha Furnace. Plan and specification can be seen at the Commissioners office up to day of letting.

JOS. McCLOSKEY,
J. G. SANKEY,
S. F. FOSTER,
Com'rs.

Wm. FUERY Clerk, Bellefonte Sept., 10 1872.

DEATHS

On 9th, in Potter twp., Mrs. Eliza Jane Dubbs, aged 53 years, 2 months, and 27 days.

On 2nd inst, at his residence in Livingston county, Ill., Mr. James R. Britten. He emigrated from Centre county to the State of Illinois in 1856.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872,

A Valuable Farm,

Situate in Potter township, Centre county. adjoining lands of Jacob Wagner, John Love and others, containing

160 Acres

and 58 perches and allowance, mostly cleared and under cultivation, on which are erected a good two-story FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN, CIDER PRESS and other improvements. There are two orchards on the premises, one a young one of choice fruit, and water is piped to both house and barn. Also, a

TRACT OF WOODLAND,

situate in said Potter township, adjoining lands of John Frye, W W Love and others, containing 10 acres.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest, and to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day.

H. L. CLOSE,
Adm'r of Wm Nale, late of Armagh twp.
sep20 Mifflin co., dec'd.

School Tax.

To all whom it may concern: The duplicate of school Tax for Potter school district for the 1872, has been placed in the hands of Fred Kurtz, Treasurer of the School Board, in accordance with the Act of Assembly of 1869, for collection.

All persons paying said tax on or before the 15th of November, will be allowed a deduction of five per cent; from the 15th of November to 14th of Dec. no deduction and after that date 5 per cent will be added. By order of the Board.

FRED KURTZ,
Sept. 20. Treasurer.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations not already past, will be held as follows: commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., at which time the Secretary will be expected to have the class organized and in readiness, so as to cause no delay. Applicants for schools will be required to attend the examination in the district where they expect to teach, unless they procure a written request to the contrary from the proper board of directors. All should be provided with paper, pen and ink.

Benner—Armagast's school-house, Saturday, 28th

Snow Shoe and Burnside—Askey's school-house. Monday, 30th 1 p. m.,

Walker—Hublersburg, Friday, Oct. 4

Marion—Jacksonville, Saturday, 5

Spring—Valentine's school-house, Monday, 7

Taylor & Worth—Port Matilda, Wednesday, 9

Huston—Julian Furnace, Thursday, 10

Union—Unionville, Friday, 11.

Milesburg and Boggs—Milesburg, Monday, 14.

Howard and Curtin—Howard, Tuesday 15.

Liberty—Eagleville, Wednesday, 16th. Persons intending to teach will please not ask for private examinations.

R. M. MAGEE,
County Supt.

Centre Hall, Aug. 24.

The Crime.

"Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that for some years past he has been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, auditor general of the state of Pennsylvania; that he has at various times purchased and sold stocks of various kinds and carried the same with money belonging to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the same J. F. Hartranft had caused to be deposited with this deponent by the state treasurer.

"That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, auditor general, on the 10th of December, 1870, the sum of $2,700, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the commonwealth and sales of the same to the sinking fund, which sales were made on the 29th of April, 1800. That said deponent has also paid to said J. F. Hartranft various amounts of money for profits arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the state treasurer at the instance of said Hartranft.

C. T. YERKES, Jr.

"Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23 day of December, A. D. 1872.

W. W. DOUGHERTY, Alderman,
406 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The Penalty.

SEC. 62, act March 31, 1860. "If an officer of this commonwealth or any city, borough, county or township thereof, shall loan out, with or without interest or return therefor, any valuable security received by him, or which may be in his possession or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment by seperate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding five years; and if still in office, be adjudged thereafter incapable of exercising the same and the said office shall be forthwith declared vacant by the court passing the sentence,"

SEC. 63. "If an officer shall enter into any contract or agreement with any bank, corporation or individual, or association of individuals, by which said officer is to derive any benefit, gain or advantage from the deposit with such bank, corporation or individual, or valuable security held by him, or which may be in his possession or under his control by virtue of his said office, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year; and if still in office, be adjudged thereafter incapable of exercising the same, and the said office shall be forthwith declared vacant by the court passing sentence."

By turning to *Purdon's Digest* of the Laws of Pennsylvania, page 228-9 P. L., 70 and 73, you will find that there are provisions impesing fines and penalties on any officer of the Commonwealth, or of any city, county, borough, or township thereof, who loans with or without interest therefor any money to valuable security which may be in his keeping by virtue of his office. There are also provisions against the loaning of any such money to banks or other corporation or its private investment. That these laws have been violated over and over again by Hartranft, a man who now asks the people to make him Governor, has been established by the statements and affidavits of leading Republicans.

Curtin Accepts.

Gov. Curtin has accepted the nomination of delegate at large to the constitutional convention, tendered him by the liberals and democrats.

Mr. Curtin will be at Bellefonte, on Saturday next, and there declare himself in favor of Greeley and Buckalew.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

I, D. W. Woodring, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on TUESDAY the 8th day of OCTOBER, 1872, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

One person for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Three persons to represent the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives of the United States.

One person to represent the countys of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Twenty-eight persons to represent the State at Large in the Constitutional Constitutional Convention.

Three persons to represent the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata in the Constitutional Convention.

One person to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representative.

One person for the office of Sheriff of Centre county.

One person for the office of Prothonotary, and clerk of Oyer and Terminer of Centre county.

One person for the office of Register and Clerk of Orphans court of Centre county.

One persons for the office of Recorder of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of County Commissioner of Centre county.

One person for the office of Auditor of Centre county.

One person for the office of Coroner of Centre county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert, in the town of Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the house of Chas. Smith, Old Fort.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher,

For the township of Ferguson, at the school house in Pine Grove.

For the township of Harris, at the school house in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and Spring and Benner townships, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, at the school house in Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at Cold Stream school house

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house of Samuel Askey.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, in the school house at Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of John Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and Union township, at Unionville school house.

The general Election in all the Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF U. S.

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by any State, race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF March 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any of State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that if by under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequiste and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition or servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, forevery such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both at the discretion of the court.

Constitutional Amendment.

Also, I hereby give notice of the following Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption pursuant to provisional of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.—Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of services as shall be prescribed by law.

Constitutional Convention.

At the same time and place, also, an election will be held for delegates to the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution," approved April 11, 1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the returns of the same:

1st. At the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State, the said Convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected. Ninety-nine delegates shall be appointed to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected for each Senator there from and in choosing all district delegates, each vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his distrtct, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe, and Pike, forming thirteenth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and six additional dlegates shall be chosed from the city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

2nd. The Judges and Inspectors for election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; which boxes shall be labelled respectively, "Delegates at large" and District Delegates;" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia an additional box shall be provided for each poll, in which to deposit the tickets voted for "City delegates;" and said last mentioned boxes must each be labelled, "City Delegates."

3rd. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

4th. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

5th. The tickets to be voetd for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia, the words "City delegates." shall be on the outside of the ticket.

6th. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State House, at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for the delegates at large and city, of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city, and district delegates, to be members of the convention; the return judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on Friday next following the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and make out full and accurate returns for the county, of the vote cast therein for members of the convention and for the district members of the same; and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making of their returns shall be the same as those prescribed for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to that officer alone and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

Change in the Manner of Voting.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general township, Borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter required to vote by tickets, written or printed, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified, as follows: One ticket shall embrace the name of all State officers voted for, labelled, "State," one ticket shall embrace thename of county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members, of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "County," one ticket shall embrace the name of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes

There will be no "Borough" "Township" tickets voted at the general election.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section or the act the judge of districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or return of the election of their respective districts, produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the third day after the election, being for the present year, on Friday the eleventh day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., then and there to do and perform those duties required by law of said judges. Also, that when a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors, or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office, in Bellefonte, this 4th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and in the ninety-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

D. W. WOODRING,
Sheriff of Centre county.

ESTRAY.—Thirty-four sheep belonging to the undersigned, strayed from his promises, about four weeks ago. They are all marked on the left ear, which is tipped off in a half-circle; one carries a bell, and one is black. Persons giving information of the whereabouts of these sheep, will be duly rewarded for their trouble.

CHR. GINGERICH.
30 aug 3t. Linden Hall, Pa.

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY good Boots & Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have just received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Boots and Shoes.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Are the only ones in Centre co. that have Lester Bro's & Co., Boots & Shoes.

Lester Bro's & Co., Boots and Shoes are warranted.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell them at Cash prices.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes never leak or crack.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Boots and Shoes always give satisfaction.

Thousands in this county and out of it have tried these Boots & Shoes.

They have been tested and tried for 15 years and always have given Extra satisfaction.

If you want to save doctor bills buy your Boots and Shoes from Burnside & Thomas.

You can buy the best articles of Tobacco and cigars at half price at Burnsides & Thomas.

The reason you can get such bargains at Burnside & Thomas, they sell for CASH. july19.tf.

BOSTON Boot & Shoe Store!

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,

BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.

July 19tf.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

WE OFFER FOR SALE
the following list of
UNEXCEPTIONABLE
AND RELIABLE
FERTILIZERS:

PURE GROUND BONE,
PURE BONE FLOUR,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
BONE DUST,
AND ANIMAL COMPOST.

They are the Great Generators and Nourishers of

CORN, OATS, GRASS, WHEAT,

and other crops.

BEING QUICK, PERMANENT, ECONOMICAL

It Saves Labor!
It Prevents Weeds!
It Increases the Yield!
It Restores the Land!
SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
july19 2m. Bellefonte, Centre Co.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually hept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

tf June R. F. RANKIN & CO

NEW HARDWARE STORE!

J. & J. HARRIS.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails Norway Rods. Oils. Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners. Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

THE LOGAN CEMENT CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers IN

SUPERIOR CEMENT.

The Cement is of the very Best Quality, guaranteed to be Superior to any in the State.

All orders sent by mail should be addressed to

W. P. M'MANUS, Agent,
P. O. Box, 16, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa.
26 July tf.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,65, Red 160....Rye....75......Corn 60......Oats 40.......Barley 60, 70.....Cloverseed 5,00......Potatoes 45, Lard per pound 8......Pork per pound 09 Butter 20.......Eggs 20.......Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8......Bacon 8 ......Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,75....Red wheat 1,65....Rye 60......Corn 60......Oats 35......Barley 50...... Cloverseed 4,50......Timothyseed, 350........ Salt 2 50 per sack,................................. Bacon 10c......Ham 16......Butter 20... Eggs 15......Plaster 9 50

USE

PAIN CURE OIL

"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!

For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,
And we challenge the World to produce its equal.
Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS,
Reading, Pa.

Sold wholesale and retail by F. P. Green.

Just Arrived.
Just Arrived.

Call and See
Call and See

WOLF'S

Magnificent Stock of New Goods.

Come and get Bargains.

Assortment full and complete.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

A. SUSSMAN

LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins

French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises

OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

ADAM HILD,

PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornumenatal Painting.

GRAINING Oak, Walnut, Maple. Ash, Mahogony, &c.

Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.

All fine work done for other painters.

June 7 y.

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.

BANKERS.

MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.

Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes,
Make Collections,
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.

JOHN C. MOTZ,
A WALTER, PRESIDENT.
Cashier. mar22tf.

C. PECK. J. T. LEE.

PECK & LEE'S

New

Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned have opened a new establishment, at their new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by them are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

They use none but the best material, and employ the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine our work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

2aug.y. PECK & LEE.

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they

Can Save Money

by purchasing their musical instruments at Rynder's Music Store. We are selling

Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octavo Organs, at $140,

(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $175 to $200.) These we warrant for five years. We give any reasonable credit desired to responsible parties.

We beg leave to call your attention to the following instruments, sold in Pennsvalley this year, which you would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere:

CENTRE HALL.

S. S. WOLF, Rynder Organ	$225.00
WM. GALBRAITH, Rynder Organ	140.00

LEMONT.

DR. J. Y. DALE, American Organ	$375.00
PETER SCHRECK, Rynder Organ	140.00

AARONSBURG.

WM. ETTINGER, Rynder Organ	$240.00

BOALSBURG.

MISS E. E. HUNTER, Melodion	$130.00

In a few weeks we will call attention to our

PIANO DEPARTMENT.

In short by writing a letter to us and getting our prices—we deliver all instruments—

You Can Save From $40 to $60 on an Organ.

Address, ***RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,*** **Lock Haven, Pa.**

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

C. D. KELLER,

BISHOP STREET BELLEFONTE, PENNA,

is now prepared, at the Old Stand on Bishop Street, to sell

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots, Shoes, Carpets,

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, &C., &C.,

at greatly reduced prices. He is also prepared to purchase

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN!

FOR WHICH HE WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE!

CASH PURCHASERS WILL FIND SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS THERE

apr.19tf. C. D. KELLER

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

COAL,

LIME,

and POWDER!

COAL—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.

nov SHORTLIDGE & CO.

BUTTS HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.

Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable. 19apr, tf.

CENTRAL HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa.

John Showers, Proprietor.

Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.

jun21 1y

WAR! WAR!

On High Prices.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

H. R. SMITH,

of Potters Mills.

NEW GOODS!

We would most respectfully infrom his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has taken possession of Thompson's old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him by calling.

NEW GOODS!

He has just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandize ever brought to Centre county, which he intends to sell at scuh figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give him a call, as he feels confident his prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. His stock of

GROCERIES

consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Provisicns, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRYGOODS

is large and varied, and we will just say can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READYMADECLOTHING

a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oil cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., oct28.1y.



Graham & Son,

Boot & Shoe Makers

Next door to D C Keller's Store Bellefonte.

We manufacture to order.
Our work is neat and durable.
Our prices are very moderate.
We warrant to give satisfaction.
We have the LARGEST and BEST stock of Ladie's and Children's shoes in town.
We are receiving goods every week.
We wish an examination of our goods.

The Pennsvalley trade is especially invited to call and see our stock, we think we can please all who call as to style, quality, and prices. We study to render satisfaction, and although we have had an extended trade for years, we have never given a customer cause to complain.

sept15.tf.

Stone Ware

a large assortment of every size and description now on hand, cheap, at the old stand of Wm. Wolf

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar.



10 YEARS
—OF A—
Public Test
Has proved
DR. CROOK'S
WINE
OF
TAR

To have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered the public.

It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing the most remarkable cures.

Coughs, Colds, Chronic Coughs.
It effectually cures them all.

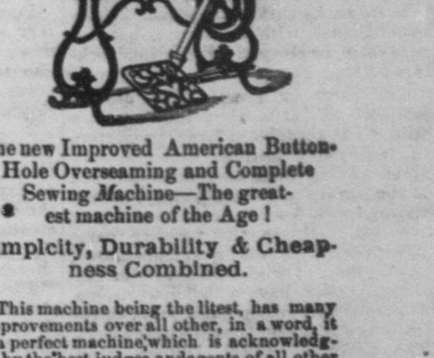
Asthma and Bronchitis.
Has cured so many cases it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints.

For pains in Breast, Side or Back,
Gravel or Kidney Disease,
Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Jaundice or any Liver Complaint,
It has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic,
Restores the Appetite,
Strengthens the System,
Restores the Weak and Debilitated,
Causes the Food to Digest,
Removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
Prevents Malarious Fevers,
Gives tone to your System.

TRY DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR

The Champion of the World.



The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplicity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the litest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine, which is acknowledged by the best judges and agents of all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, musick boxes &c I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.

A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County.
MADISONBURG, PA.

Beautiful Toilet Setts,

Chamber Pails, &c.,

For sale by

apr26. tf. WM. J. M'MANIGAL.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book" &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture Will Prove a Boon to Thousands and Thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
Post-Office Box 4,586, 127 Bowery, New York
april9 1y.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form.

Any disease or eruption of the Skin, disease of the Liver, Rheumatism, Pimples, Old Sores, Ulcers, Broken-down Constitutions, Syphilis, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood try

DR. CROOK'S
SYRUP OF
POKE ROOT.

It has the medicinal property of Poke combined with a preparation of Iron which goes at once into the blood, performing the most rapid and wonderful cures.

Ask your Druggist for Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root—take it and be healed.

Rulers of England.

First, William the Norman,
Then William his son;
Henry, Stephen, and Henry,
Then Richard and John,
Next, Henry the Third,
Edwards one, two, and three;
And again after Richard
Three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, third Richard
If rightly I guess;
Two Henrys, sixth Edward
Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then Jamie the Scotchman,
Then Charles, whom they slew,
Yet received after Cromwell,
Another Charles too.
Next Jamie the Second
Ascended the throne;
Then Good William and Mary
Together came on;
Then Anne, Georges four,
And fourth William all passed,
And Victoria came—
The best though the last.

Farm, Garden and Household.

To Move a Balky Horse.—A Texan once told us that he knew of no simpler and surer way to move a balky horse, than to place the hand over the nose of the animal and shut off his wind until he wants to go, then let him go.

The Foot and Mouth Disease among cattle, sheep and swine in England does not abate, but from last accounts seems to be on the increase, both as to the number of animals attacked, and in respect to virulence. Pleuro-pneumonia has also appeared in localities, and seems to be spreading.

Cold Slaw.—Cut the cabbage rather fine into a basin or large bowl; sprinkle a little salt over; then with a potato masher thoroughly bruise the cabbage; then take three tablespoonfuls sugar; half pint best sweet cream; four tablespoonfuls vinegar; stir well together and mix through the cabbage. The cabbage must not be too green. Many persons do not know the value of cream in cooking; it is far preferable to butter in a great many things.

To Preserve Citron.—Take three pounds of sugar to fourteen pounds of citron; cut in as large pieces as convenient. Put the sugar in a preserving kettle with a little water; boil and skim; add cloves, cinnamon, mace, and coriander seed. Put in as much of the citron as the sirup will cover, and cook until you can run a straw through; then place upon plates to dry. A little citron thus prepared is very nice for mince pies or cake.

How to Save Strawberry Seed.—Procure some good blotting paper, on which mash your berries; the juice will be absorbed, and the pulps and seeds will remain on the surface of the paper. Place the latter in a dry sunny place, and in ten or twelve days your seeds will be perfectly dry and ripe. Then sow them shallow in a nicely prepared bed, which must be kept moist. In from two to four weeks your plants will be up, when as soon as large enough they can be transplanted.

Keeping Fruit in our Rooms.—We should be chary of keeping ripe fruit in our sitting-rooms and especially beware of laying it about a sick chamber for any length of time. The complaint which some people make about a faint sensation in the presence of fruit is not fanciful—they may be really affected by it; for two continental chemists have shown that from the moment of plucking, apples, cherries, currants and other fruits are subject to incessant transformation. At first they absorb oxygen, thus robbing the surrounding air of its vital elements. Then they evolve carbonic acid, and this in far greater volume than the pure gas is absorbed, so that we have poison given us in the place of pure air, with compound interest. Temperature affects the rate of changes, warmth accelerating it.—*Good Health.*

How to Hold the Fish You Hook.—A friend of the Pitchard Brothers, the noted fly makers, sends to *Wilkes' Spirit* the following. He says: "I have actually taken twenty-five trout in one week, varying in weight from three and a-half pounds to eight pounds, each by the undermentioned method and never found it to fail. I have a long, stiff rod, accompanied by reel line and gut in comparison, and two or three dozen blue-bottle flies, such as you will find in a butcher shop. I used to pay a half-penny a dozen for them. Bait with a good sized perch hook. Place a couple of these flies back to back, lengthwise, with about three quarters of a yard of gut from the rod; put your bait in a hole in the leaf of a tree and let it sail down to the spot where you have the trout feeding, or where you have seen or heard one rise. At the same time you must be careful not to disturb the fish, as, like the hare in her form, once disturbed they will not return. Again, if fishing in a boat, gather a pocketfull of leaves of the alder-tree, perforate them, and drop one or two from the top of the rod, and then put the flies in the hole of the leaf, making them appear to be alive by shaking the rod. When hooked, play with confidence, but not with force, or else you will lose your tackle, etc."

The Diet of Fowls.—The diet of gallinaceous birds, when they are in a wild state, contains a large proportion of highly-seasoned or aromatic substances. The buds and berries plucked in the forest are generally spicy, or well flavored with *bouquet*, or are peppery or pungent. Hence the peculiar game flavor possessed, as every epicure knows, by the flesh of wild animals. Our cultivated grains have a delicious aroma, as proved by newly-popped corn, or the fragrance of a loaf fresh from the oven. The flavor of wheat belongs more especially to the portion of the kernel nearest the hull, one reason for the popularity of graham flour. The flavoring principle in articles of food such as fruits, nuts, grains, or other seeds, consists in a peculiar volatile oil. Now, aroma, *bouquet*, flavor, or whatever we choose to call it, in food, possesses almost universally a tonic of stimulating propriety. It gives zeal to the appetite, and aids digestion. To apply these remarks to the diet of fowls; though grain is aromatic, it is but slightly so when compared with the intensely seasoned forest-fare of the partridge, wild turkey, or the parent of our domestic fowl, the wild jungle-hen of India. To restore the lost balance, therefore, between the nutritive and stimulating properties of the food of our poultry, a little cayenne pepper, ground mustard, or ginger may be added to their dough, meal, or mashed potatoes, with decided benefit to their health and prolificness.

Dr. Franklin's Offer.—Dr. Franklin made the following offer to a young man: "Make," said he, "a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing you. Reduce the same to a note. As fast as you can collect, pay over to those you owe; if you cannot collect, renew your note every year and get the best security you can. Go to business dilligently; be very economical in all things; discard all pride, be industrious, waste no idle moments; be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and evening; attend to church and meeting regularly every Sunday; and do unto all men as you would they should do unto you. If you are too needy in circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else may be in your power for them cheerfully, but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay your debts." Young people, try it.

Her Gift.—Not long ago there was an appeal made in St. John's Church, Ithaca, New York, in behalf of "The Society for the Increase of the Ministry." Facts had been presented showing that the supply of young men for the pulpit was too small, and money was asked to aid young men to study for the ministry. Envelopes were placed in the slips to be filled out as promises for future gifts by those lacking present means. A lady wrote, "Name and amount, $1000; address, Ithaca; time when *women are admitted to the ministry.*" This voucher she placed on the collection plate as it was passed.

Tom Hartley got His Wish.

Everybody in the town of S—— seemed to be astir. All the boys in the town were, I'm sure. For several days, large printed bills, with pictures of lions and tigers, had covered the fences here and there, all around; and these were to tell that a grand circus was coming. Beside the wild animals, which were in great cages, there were three elephants; then there were ponies, with monkeys to ride them, and trained horses, and the funniest looking fellow of a clown. Altogether, there was a great deal to see, and it's no wonder the boys were half crazy over it; I'm sure I should have been myself.

Well, very soon the music was heard, and how delightfully it sounded that bright, sunshiny morning! "There! there! they're coming," cried ever so many of the boys at once, and in a moment they saw the cloud of dust away down the road.

"I wonder if the lions ever get out?" said little Bob Emmett, as they all stood watching.

"I guess we'd all run if they should," said Dick Upton.

"Pooh! run! I wouldn't," said Tom Hartley. "I'd just like to see them running around loose—wouldn't it be jolly!"

"I guess you'd be scared if the elephant should step on you," said Bob.

"Scared!—now what do you think I'd do? I'd just push his foot away, and I'd give him a great kick; and I guess he wouldn't step on me again."

Now, Tom always talked in this grand way, and the boys thought he must be very brave. It's true he fluttered a red shirt among the geese, and when the old gander flew at him Tom ran screeching like a loon. Then another time he roared lustily because he thought a cow chased him.

Well, pretty soon the circus came, and while the performance was going on a monkey was brought and put on the pony "Hector's" back. "Oh! don't I wish I could ride him," said Tom Hartley.

"Wouldn't you be scared?" said Jack Wilson.

"Scared—pooh! I shouldn't be scared if he jumped as high as the top of the tent. The higher he jumped the better I'd like it."

Just at that minute "Hector" kicked up his hind legs and threw the monkey across the tent. But the monkey picked himself up and ran after "Hector" caught him by the tail. Then he commenced striking him with a stick. It didn't hurt the horse at all, but he pretended that it did, and so he ran around the ring as fast as he could go.

But it happened that he stopped just under the platform where the boys were, and as the clown came up, Bob Upton threw a peice of melon rind at his head, and Jack Wilson reached down with a long stick he had, and poked the cap off his head. Then the boys all shouted and stamped their feet, and screamed out all manner of rude things again.

The clown looked very angry; he picked up his cap, but no sooner had he put it on his head again, than Tom Hartley reached down with his stick to poke it off. But Tom's stick was not long enough, and in reaching down, over Tom went. He fell to the ground and hurt himself a good deal, but he hadn't time to think of that, for quick as a wink, the clown picked him up and put him on "Hector's" back.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" roared Tom, as the clown cracked his whip, and "Hector" commenced running around the ring at an awful gallop. Tom thought he should die; he tried to hold on, but he screamed so loud "Hector" was frightened, and ran a great deal faster than ever he did with the monkey. The clown put up the bars, and "Hector" gave a great jump and went over them. It almost took the breath out of Tom. I really think then the clown might have taken him off. But he didn't; he clapped his hands and "Hector" understood what he was to do; so he kicked up his hind legs, and Tom went—not exactly sky high, but over the horse's head and almost across the tent.

Of course it hurt Tom a great deal more than ever it did the monkey, for the monkey was such a little fellow, and then he always knew when "Hector" was going to throw him, and could give a jump. But there lay poor Tom on the ground, screaming louder than ever he did in his life before.

Then the clown took up a long iron rod that had a hook on the end of it, and went up to Tom. "Oh, see," cried the boys, he's going to lick him."

The clown came up to where Tom lay sprawling on the ground, and he stooped down and looked at him, as though he saw some very curious thing that he never had seen before. He looked in such a funny way, that it made everybody in the circus laugh. Then the clown put the hook right through the waistband of Tom's trowsers and held him up.

All the people shouted and laughed again, for Tom looked just like a crab stuck on the end of a poker. And so the clown carried him over, and lifted him up to the platform.

Poor Tom! For my own part, I felt very sorry for him; but after that, he never was heard to say that he should like to ride on a circus horse, and he never again was known to teaze the clown.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Fish with Four Hands.—Mr. Foord, member of the Australian Eclipse Expedition, recently described before the Royal Society a most extraordinary creature, which was dredged up from the bottom of the sea near the northern shores of Australia. Mr. Foord says: "The body was that of a fish, but, wonderful to relate, it had in the place of fins four legs, terminated by what you might call hands, by means of which it made its way rapidly over the coral reef. When placed on the skylight of a steamer, the fish stood up on its four legs, a sight to behold! It was small, and something like a lizard, but with the body of the fish!" The land animals of Australia are notorious for their peculiar forms and structure, but according to the above they are even less nondescript than those inhabiting the Australian seas. Mr. White member of the same expedition, tells strange tales about rats. "The little island upon which we pitched our tents," he says, "was overrun with them, and what was most extraordinary, they were from every color from black to yellow, and some tortoise-shell."

Mussels.—Mussels are found as natives, all over the world, their favorite haunts being estuaries, in which the fresh and salt waters are mixed to their rather epicurean taste; but cultivation has done much for the improvement of their flavor, particularly in France, where a great deal of attention has been paid to the matter. Stakes are placed near the mouth of an estuary, so that the ebbing and flowing of the tide shall alternately submerge and expose the greater part of their length. On these the young mussels fasten themselves, and here they are allowed to remain for about twelve months. At the expiration of this time they are removed and thrown on wicker shelves, so placed that they will again be alternately submerged and exposed. Here they remain for a like length of time after which they are thrown on other wicker shelves placed entirely above the water. After a year's residence here they are deemed ready for use and are taken directly to the market.

Copper and Cholera.—During the cholera epidemic which prevailed in Europe several years ago, it was observed in Paris and elsewhere that workers in copper appeared to enjoy an almost absolute immunity from the disease, and a similar experience has been met with in Bagdad, where the disease was very prevalent the past year, indeed, to such an extent that between the end of April and the end of October about 800 persons died in a population of 80,000 persons. Out of this latter number about 500 were engaged in making or selling copper articles, and it is asserted that among them there was not a single victim to the cholera.

A Court-martial sitting at Versailles for the trial of Communists has passed sentence of death upon Lefrancais and Cluseret by reason of their contumacy in refusing to appear and answer the grave charges against them.

A Story of the Wreck.

Geo. W. Howard, of Rome N. Y., will be remembered as the gentleman who was married at Sharon Springs a few days since, and was on his way to visit a brother in Pawtucket, R. I., when he lost his bride of a day by the late Metis disaster. The next morning what was supposed to be his wife's body was found, and it was reported that her funeral would take place at Sharon Springs yesterday. The initials, "N. A." were the same as on his wife's rings, though it was of a different pattern, yet he did not feel positive that it was his wife. Being nearly exhausted himself, and not in a condition to think much about it, he concluded it must be her. Accordingly a coffin was procured, at Stonington, and he started for the home of his loved one. He arrived there Saturday evening with what he supposed was the remains of his wife, but, on opening the coffin at the residence of his wife's parents, they discovered at once that it was not their daughter. The scene that followed can be better imagined than described. The afflicted husband at once returned to Stonington, and forwarded the corpse by express. When he arrived he found another man searching for the body he had supposed was his wife. In the meantime, his friends in Pawtucket had heard of the lady who was picked up by the schooner A. B. Belden and brought to Newport, and had telegraphed to the undertaker for a description, which he gave, and at the same time had a photograph taken and sent also. This convinced them that the body which had been in this city since Friday night was no other than the wife of Mr. Howard. He, in company with his brother, arrived here this morning, and at once identified her. The scene that follows beggars description. As the husband gazed upon the remains of his beloved, he was deeply affected, as were all present. The body was taken away on the boat, via Wickford, to Rome, N. Y. She was twenty-eight years of age, and bears a striking resemblance to the woman the husband had supposed was his wife. Mr. Howard states that the coat found upon her was placed there by himself to keep her warm, and that a moment after they were washed from the Metis, and all his exertions to save her were fruitless. It is a sad story, probably the most heartrendering one that can be told of the terrible disaster.

Ungovernable Temper.—How true it is that "he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city." A failure in these respects recently occasioned a series of terrible tragedies in Gloucester county, Ill. A farmer named White who was not slow to anger, shot a couple of hounds belonging to a neighbor named Holt because they were running across his farm. Holt wanted White to pay for the dogs. White refused to pay for them, and threatened to shoot Holt. A short time afterward as Holt was passing White's place, a neighbor who was there asked him to stop and see a new thrashing machine work. Holt climbed over the fence and went near the thrashing machine; when White immediately assailed him with a pitchfork. Holt twisted the fork out of his hands, and then White mounted a horse, and rode off to a brother's house to get a gun with which to shoot Holt, who meanwhile left the field and started on his way home. White soon rode back, with a gun loaded with six buckshot, and shot Holt dead in the road. Mrs. Holt, who was ill, on hearing the terrible news, gave a groan of horror and died, and her new-born twins also died. On hearing of the fate of Mrs. Holt and her infants, the neighbors became wild with rage and vengeance at White, who gave himself up to the sheriff of the county and begged his protection. The sheriff tried to protect him but in vain. That same night more than two hundred citizens assailed the jail, broke in the door with a log, took White into the yard, and hung him to the limb of a tree. Thus five lives were sacrificed because men were not slow to anger, and did not rule their spirits.

Diamond Diggers.—The diamond diggers in the South African fields employ Kafirs to do the hardest part of the work, some of the miners having large gangs in their service. These natives receive wages, and are expected to turn over all the diamonds they find to their masters; but although the most careful precautions are taken to prevent thefts, which if discovered are severely punished, the blacks succeed in concealing many gems. A late number of the *Diamond News* gives an account of a Kafir who was killed by falling into a claim, upon whose body was found, secreted in the seams of his clothing, no less than forty-five diamonds, one of them weighing fifty carats. A Boer working close by heard of this, and as a servant of his had died shortly before he had the body exhumed. His trouble was rewarded by finding about thirty diamonds. These discoveries open a new field for explorers which will probably be industriously worked. At the New Rush fields a diamond weighing 166 carats was found in June, and was deemed so great a curiosity, even there, that it was placed on exhibition, the owner giving the receipts to the hospital fund. It is described as beautifully shaped, off-colored, with an unfortunate flaw in it.

Savage Snake.—The other day as a Mr. W. L. Dunbar was at work in his field he suddenly came upon a huge black snake, fully ten feet long, and before he could step back the snake darted forward and viciously attacked him; rapidly coiling about his right leg, mouth wide open. Mr. Dunbar, after a hard struggle, succeeded in kicking it from his leg with the left foot, when it instantly coiled about that foot and leg, and tenaciously clung to it for some time, when Mr. Dunbar at length freed himself from his uncomfortable customer. The snake thus foiled, erected its head and struck a bee line for the woods, making a humming or blowing noise which could be heard for a long distance. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Mr. Dunbar was perfectly paralyzed and unable to move for some time after the snake left. He says his hair arose on end, and the cold sweat stood out all over him.

Artificial Eyes.—A French paper gives a detailed account of the manufacture of false eyes in Paris, from which the curious fact appears that the average sale per week of eyes intended for the human head amounts to 400. One of the leading dealers in this article carries on the business in a saloon of great magnificence; his servant has but one eye, and the effect of any of the eyes wanted by customers is conveniently tried in this servant's head, so that the customer can judge very readily as to the appearance it will produce in his own head. The charge is about $10 per eye. For the poor there are second-hand visual organs, which have been worn for a time, and exchanged for new ones; they are sold at reduced prices, and quantities are sent off to India and the Sandwich Islands.

Hearsay.—An old French officer was relating a story of a battle with the Prussians in the late war, when he was greatly annoyed by the repeated interruptions of a forward young lieutenant who had his knowledge of that battle only by "hearsay," yet continually chimed in with, "Yes, yes—that's right." The exasperated narrator had just reached the critical moment when there was a general action along the whole line. His regiment was ordered to the front. It charged. "Monsieur," politely continued the superior, turning to his troublesome hearer, "it was there that I was killed. Please continue the story."

An incipient riot has been prevented in Havana by the energetic action of Captain-General Ceballos. The coachmen of Havana, discontented with the new law opposed to their extortions, met in dangerous numbers in various parts of the city, preventing peaceable coachmen from working and bringing matters to the verge of a riot. Ceballos, accompanied by only a few police officers, appeared in person among the mob and so cowed them by his presence as to put a speedy end to the disturbance. Several of the ringleaders were arrested, and everything is again quiet, the coaches running as usual.

Building Houses for Others.

"I declare! I'm almost discouraged!" groaned Philikins to his friend Smith. "It's nothing but dig, dig, from morning till night, week in and week out, and nothing gained by it."

"You don't mean to say, with your wages, that you don't lay by anything?"

"Yes, I do. I think myself lucky when the year is up, if I'm clear of debt."

"Why you've been working on good pay for more than fifteen years! You ought to have a snug little homestead by this time."

"But I haven't; and what's more I never expect to have. I hear that Jones has bought the widow Carleton's place?"

"Yes, and he's got it at a bargain, too. With what improvements he can make, at odd hours, it will be worth double what he paid."

"For my part, I don't see how he did it; he earns no more than I, and he has a larger family."

"Ah, my friend, but it isn't by what he earns, but by what he saves!"

"Well, I wouldn't be so mean and close fisted as he is, to own a dozen houses. Only last week, I asked him to join our excursion—which would only cost him a dollar—and he said he couldn't afford it. For a man that can buy a fifteen hundred dollar house, that is putting it rather strong, I should say."

"That's just the way he does it."

What! by saving the expense of the excursion?"

"By saving that one dollar—and a good many more, that, with you go the same way."

"A man must have some pleasure."

"Yes, but was it such? By your own account, you were tired to death; more so than if you had been working. You not only lost that day, but was not fit for much the day following. As for Jones being mean and close I can't agree with you. His wife and children are always well dressed and cared for; and I have noticed that his house is well supplied with books and newspapers. And when Lawrence was burned out, and a subscription was got up for his benefit, he put down five dollars. But where are you going now?"

"Only in Blatherem's a moment, just to get a glass of ale. You walk along; I'll overtake you."

In a few minutes, Pilikins rejoined Smith, and they walked along together.

The latter noticed the ends of two cigars that Philikins had thrust into his vest pocket, but said nothing.

Soon they came in front of a fine looking building, evidently just completed.

Pilikins surveyed it with an envious look.

"That's Blatherem's new house;" he said, biting off the end of his cigar.

"Yes; and you've helped to build it."

Pilikins stared at his friend for a moment, without speaking.

"I! How do you make that out!"

"Why, you patronize him, don't you?"

"Oh, my patronage don't amount to much."

"Don't it. How many glasses of ale do you buy of him a day?"

"Not more than three on the average."

"We'll call it three, then, at ten cents a glass. It amounts to just thirty cents. You get your cigars there, I believe. How many a day?"

"Not more than a couple, and ten cent ones at that."

"That makes fifty cents. Fifty cents a day amounts to three dollars a week, and three dollars a week to one hundred and fifty-six dollars a year.

"Well, I declare! I didn't suppose it would amount to half that!" said Pilikins, a little soberly.

"You forget that it is the dimes that make the dollars. By your own showing, what you have spent for the last ten years, for ale and cigars, if put at interest, would not only have enabled you to buy the Carleton place, but left you quite a surplus besides. Now, do you suppose what you have drank and smoked has done you any good?"

"I don't think it has done me any harm."

"Now, don't you feel that spending an amount of money like that, on what you *think* does you no harm, and what you *know* has done you no good, is paying rather dear for your whistle?"

"Why, man," retorted Pilikins, petulantly, flinging the stump of his cigar across the road, "wouldn't you have a body have some pleasures?"

"Most certainly; but I would have them of the rational and enduring kind, and such as your wife and family can participate in. Now, you were telling me the other day that you couldn't afford to take one good family paper. Why, the amount you spend every week, for what does you more harm than good, would pay for the subscription a whole year."

"True enough. Mary has been teasing me to subscribe for the village paper for the last six months."

"Then why don't you do it? By what right do you deny her such an innocent and rational pleasure, while you expend a hundred fold what it would cost for your own selfish gratification? Now, Pilikins, take my advice, and subscribe for it the first thing you do, and hereafter let Blatherem build his own houses. Let the next house you build be for yourself."

There is a useful lesson to be drawn from the foregoing conversation, and which is of actual occurrence.

I am speaking to *you*, sir—not to your next door neighbor, though perhaps it may apply equally as well to him.

Don't deny your families the simple and innocent pleasures that make home such an attractive and happy place, or pull down the roof over your own head to build houses for other people.

How to Treat a Horse.—Some English grooms at Saratoga are teaching the "Yankees" how to take care of a horse. To-day I asked one of these grooms, who has spent twenty years in the stables of royalty, what he had to say about the American way of taking care of a horse. "Why, sir," said he, "you don't take good care of your horses; you think you do, but you don't." "Why?" I asked. "Because, when a horse comes in all wet with perspiration, you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England, we take the horse as he comes in from a drive and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, *from his head to his feet.* Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus, in an hour he is clean and dry and ready to take a good feed, while with your way he will stand and swelter for hours, and finally dry, sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a currycomb. You scratch your horses too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not very cold, then bathe them quick and blanket them instantly, while you are rubbing their legs." I think the groom is sound, and I've noticed the same practice myself in England.

Standing Treat.—One who has suffered much says: "Now, boys, if you wish to be generous and treat each other, why not select some other place besides the liquor shop? Suppose, as you go by the post-office, you say, 'I say, fellows, come in and take some stamps.' These stamps will cost you no more than drinks all round. Or, go to the haberdasher's and say, 'Boys, come in and take a box of collars.' Walk up to a grocer's, free and generous, and say, 'What kind of coffee will you have?' Why not treat to groceries by the pound as well as liquors by the glass? Or, take your comrades to the cuttler's, and say, 'I'll stand a jack-knife all round.'"

Jones and his wife were always quarreling about their comparative talent for keeping a fire. She insisted that just so surely as he attempted to rearrange the sticks with the tonges, he put the fire out. One night the church bell sounded an alarm, and Jones sprang for his fire bucket, eager to rush to the conflagration. "Mr. Jones," cried his wife as he reached the door, "Mr. Jones, take the tonges!"

The Working Man.

The noblest men I know on earth
Are men whose hands are brown with toil,
Who, backed by no ancestral groves,
Hew down the wood and till the soil;
And win thereby a prouder name
Than follows king or warrior's fame.

The working men, whate'er the task,
Who carve the stone or bear the hod,
They bear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God;
And worthier are their drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet.

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines, who build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main;
God bless them! for their toiling hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

Turned His Brain.

A middle-aged man, late of El Dorado county, called at the law office of Quint & Hardy, in Montgomery Block, a few days since, and anxiously inquired for Judge Quint. The Judge was not in, and the stranger was told to take a seat. He did so, but seemed uneasy and restless, glancing furtively around, jumping up and pacing the floor, and ever and anon eagerly examining something which was wrapped up in an old red handkerchief. The visitor's conduct attracted the attention of those in the office, and one of the clerks inquired what was the matter. Taking the latter by the arm the excited stranger led him to a corner of the room, and then with trembling hands unwrapped the old handkerchief and exclaimed, "I've got the biggest diamond in the world!" Exhibiting at the same time to the astonished gaze of the clerk, a clean white piece of quartz about the size of a hen's egg. Just then Judge Quint came in, and the man seized upon him, exhibited his prize, and announced that it was worth five millions of dollars. He then said that numerous parties were following him around offering enormous sums for the diamond. He had concluded to sell it for five millions of dollars, and wanted Judge Quint to draw up the contract of sale and see that everything was all right. The lawyer evidently suspected that everything was not all right, at least in the mind of his visitor, and after examining the imaginary prize, told him to call again next day. A *Post* reporter, hearing of the affair, interviewed the Judge immediately, and learned from him that the haggard-looking stranger was an old miner of El Dorado county; that he had come to this city on a visit, and had been seized with the diamond fever. His five million-dollar diamond was nothing more than a piece of California quartz, but it had turned the poor fellow's head and threatened to lead him to a lunatic asylum. Since then we have been informed that the man has returned home, still clutching his imaginary treasure and laboring under the delusion that he is a five-fold millionaire.—*San Francisco Post.*

The Nathan Murder.

Billy Forrester, alias Billy Marshall, alias Billy or Frank Campbell, alias Frank Harding, alias Frank Howard, the supposed murderer of Nathan, the New York banker, was arrested in Washington, D. C. He acknowledges himself to be Forrester but denies all knowledge of the murder. The rewards offered for this man amount to about $16,000, outside of the Nathan murder, of which he is suspected, but which remains to be proven. After his arrest he telegraphed to New Orleans for his baggage to be sent to Barney Aaron, New York, and says he is lately from the South. Billy Forrester, whose name forms one of his many aliases, was born in Scotland in 1835, and at an early age removed with his parents, who were hard-working, honest people, to New York. Penniless, he was, like many another honest young fellow, led into mischief of one kind and another, until he gradually bloomed forth as a full-blown thief, one that would do almost any thing for the sake of money. Most of his crimes have been committed in the West and South, but not a few date from New York City. He has been in many State prisons and as an instance of his daring, and the risks he will run to do friends a service, it is related of him that, a few months since a number of his friends were confined in one of the stoutest jails in New York State. The crime they were in for was certain to give each a long sentence; and their friends used every endeavor to get them out without avail, until Forrester took the matter in hand. One dark night he went to the jail, and, climbing over a twelve-foot outer wall, got to the outside door, and picking the lock of it with a tool used for that purpose, he passed into another room, where he found the turnkey lying on a cot asleep. Going up to him, Forrester very adroitly abstracted the keys from his belt, and proceeding directly to the cells, unlocked the doors and liberated his friends, three in number—all making their escape without being seen. After getting his friends out, Forrester locked the cell doors, and going back to where the jailor was lying, very coolly replaced the keys in his belt, and going out through the same door, locked it with the same instrument with which he had effected an entrance. Many instances of his daring are related, but this will give an idea of the kind of a man he is—one who takes desperate chances and generally comes through successful.

A Sham Fortress and a Sham Battle.—A correspondent says that the following fraud was practiced upon the Czar Alexander, while yet Crown Prince. There was a certain fortress placed on the military map of the Caucasus. The Crown Prince, on visiting the latter country, expressed to Prince Woronzoff, the commanding general, his desire to visit said fortress. The general himself, who had never seen the fortress, addressed himself to the chief engineer, who informed him that the fortress existed only on the map. How to dissuade the Crown Prince from his notion to visit the mythical fort was not an easy task. The general resorted first to the strategy of frightening back the Crown Prince by the story of the fort being in the centre of a very dangerous band of marauding Circassians; but, when this did not have the desired effect, he at last improvised a sham attack by a division of his Russian soldiers turned into Circassians, and stationed on the imaginary route to the fort. The sham fight lasted for an hour or so, at the end of which the Prince was congratulated by the commanding general for his great bravery in the terrible fight. There were a great many sham deaths on both the Russian and Circassian side, and many were the decorations which the Emperor Nicholas, father of the Imperial Prince, distributed, at the latter's recommendation, among officers and soldiers who took part in this expedition. Only some years afterward was the deception exposed through an officer who had fallen out with General Woronzoff. The millions that had been drawn from the imperial treasury for the erection of a fortress in the conquered country went into the pockets of the topographical chief engineer and his assistants. I have the above from a Russian and not Polish source, and from a gentleman who was himself an officer in the party. Of course it never has been published, for the vigilant eye of the censor would never have permitted it.

The metallic compound which bears the somewhat fanciful name of Abyssinian or talmi gold has lately been manufactured in large quantities in Germany for the purpose of fabricating imitation gold jewelry and other objects. It is a brass compound of about 92 parts of copper and 8 of zinc. The appearance of gold is obtained by causing a very thin sheet of gold to adhere by passing it through rollers.

A lady correspondent suggests this plan for cooling a room: "Stretch a rope across the room at an elevation of six feet or more; then saturate a blanket with water; wring just so it will not drop, and suspend it across the line. The evaporation of the water will absorb sufficient caloric to lower the temperature fifteen or twenty degrees."

Cholera is making havoc among the hogs of Iowa.

Weekly Review of New York Market.

Provisions—Pork—The market for mess on the spot is very quiet.

Dressed Hogs—The market is a shade firmer. We quote city at 6 7-8a7 1-8c.

Cut Meats—There is no change to note. We quote hams in pickle at 13a14c., in salt at 11a12c.; shoulders at 7c.

Smoked Meats—There is a good business and strong prices prevail. We quote hams at 13a16c.; shoulders at 6½c., and clear rib at 10½a11c.

Beef remains quiet. We quote plain western mess at $5a$7, and extra mess at $7a$10, sales 100 bbls.

Beef Hams—There is very little doing. We quote old western at $22a$28, and and new at $30a$32.

Tierce Beef—The poorer grades remain inactive. We quote prime mess at $11a$11, and India mess at $16a$19; 75 tres. prime mess sold at quoted rates.

Lard—The market for old western is dull. We quote October at 9 3-16a9 1-4c. New lard is scarce and firm; 25 tres. of a choice brand sold at 9 3-8c. City lard is quiet.

Butter remains without change. We quote State, in Welsh tubs, at 22a25c.; in firkins and half tubs at 24a28c.; western at 10a16c. for common to good, and 18a22c. for fine and fancy.

Cheese—There is a very fair call from exporters for fair and good stock. The home trade is quite good, and is nearly all in the better grades. We quote State factories at 10a11½c. for common to fair; 12a12½c. for good serviceable stock, and 13 1-4a13½c. for fine and fancy.

Southern Flour—The sales are $7.50a$9.75 for extras, and $9.80a$11.25 for good to choice.

Rye Flour is steady. The sales are at $4.30a$5.20 for common to fine.

Wheat—The market opened a shade firmer. The foreign advices are quite favorable. We quote No. 2 spring in store at $1.58a$1.66; No. 1 in store at $1.67a$1.69; winter red western at $1.48a$1.62 for new; amber western and southern at $1.63a$1.70 for new; white do. at $1.75a$2.

Rye—The market is quiet at 75 cts. for western.

Oats—There is a moderate business. Sales at 45a46½c. for western, 46a52c. for Ohio, and 36a44c. for new.

Barley and Malt are quiet.

Sugars—There is a good inquiry for raw stock. The market closes quite firmly on the basis of 8⅜c. for fair; 9 1-8c. for good, and 9 1-4c. for prime refining, and 9 3-4c. for No. 11 box. Refined sugars are fairly active, the demand running largely on A's, which are firm. We quote soft yellow at 10a11c.; soft white at 11 1-4a11 3 4c.; granulated at 12 1-3a12 1-4c.; crushed and powdered at 12 3-8c., and cut loaf at 13 3 8a13 1-2c.

Coffee—The market for Brazils is quiet. There are very few buyers. East and West India coffees are selling only in a jobbing way.

Molasses—Stocks are offered moderately, and at about previous figures. Porto Rico 42 1-2c.; Cuba muscovado 27c.

Rice—There is the usual jobbing trade, and sales good at 7a7 1-4c.; Patna at 8c., and Carolina at 8 3-4a9 3-8c.

Petroleum—There is very little business. For crude in bulk 12c. is bid and 12 1-8c. asked. Refined at 24 1-4c., Cases at 29a29 1-4c. We quote refined at 23 3 8a23 1-2c. for spot delivery, and 23 5-8c. for last half of the month.

Return of Two Captive Girls.—The nature of Indian outrages, which are of constant occurrance, is illustrated by a correspondent in a case of two young girls brought into a station by the Kiowas. I withhold their names for obvious reasons. In June last they were part of a happy family in Texas. One night their house was suddenly surrounded by the Kiowas, and a dreadful massacre ensued. The father and mother of the family were shot and hacked to piecee. The elder girl of the two to whom I refer had a pistol snapped in her face, but was spared for a worse fate. Her sister, twelve years old, and a little brother of six years were set aside while the fiends outraged the person of the eldest girl in presence of the angled and streaming bodies of their dead parents. The house was then put to the flames and the fiends danced about the ashes of its owners. The two girls and the boy were carried off to the Kiowa nation (not far from the post,) the girls condemned to infamous treatment, and the boy to afford the brutes amusement in their leisure hours. Mrs. Tatum, the excellent wife of Friend Tatum, has the girls now in charge. The youngest is, I am informed, very ill; which, though horrifying to reflect on, is not to be wondered at. The little boy is still with the savages, and it is hard to tell whether they will surrender him or not. Lone Wolf, who sent the girls in, expected a large ransom; but did not get a cent. He is, therefore, likely to keep the child. The present commissioners have, however, determined not to issue to him or his tribe any more rations until the little captive is brought in, and this may bring him to terms. Why this course was not taken long since is to me perfectly inexplicable.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The week has been a most active one in dry goods, especially among the jobbers in all lines. The market continues irregular and feverish and prices are hardly firm.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings—are irregular and somewhat weak.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.—The reduced prices of N. Y. Mills, Wamsutta and other large grades, has caused sales.

Cotton Drills.—The stock on hand is reported as unusually light, and prices are strong.

Cotton Flannels are in demand

In Stripes, Checks and Ticks much activity in previous rates.

Prints—Are in request for all dark styles, at low current prices.

Cloths and Overcoatings are in demand for fancy cassimeres.

Shawls are in request.

In Hosiery a good trade is doing in shirts and drawers.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

Dress goods have been largely sold. In Empress cloths plaids in high colors are in request. Merinos are active at last year's rate. Alpacas, mohairs, &c., are firm. The demand for Italian cloths is increasing. Silks and velvets have been active, at old prices. Ribbons have been freely sold. Kid gloves are selling at low rates. White goods, and embroideries move slowly. Woolens are in request for fine clothes and beavers.

Curious Rain.—A letter from Bucharest reports a curious atmospheric phenomenon which occurred there at a quarter past nine in the evening. During the day the heat was stifling. The sky was cloudless. In the evening everybody went out walking and the gardens were crowded. The ladies were mostly dressed in white, low-necked robes. Towards nine o'clock, a small cloud appeared on the horizon and a quarter of an hour afterwards rain began to fall, when, to the horror of everybody, it was found to consist of black worms of the size of an ordinary fly. All the streets were strewn with many of these curious animals. We trust there was some one in the town sufficiently interested in natural history to preserve some specimens, and that we shall hear something further respecting this phenomenon.

Some years ago a charcoal peddler, not far from Hartford, had a Newfoundland dog which he learned to jump into his basket and lie low while he filled in the charcoal. When the peddler carried the basket very full into the celler, the purchaser, looking out of the window and checking the basket, was quite satisfied. The dog, well trained walked out with his master as if nothing had happened. The daughter of this old charcoal peddler spent several Summers at Saratoga during the war with two large "solitaires on her person.

Dr. Jewett, a well-educated and eccentric old gentleman, of North Haven, Me., committed suicide by severing both his thighs, and then setting fire to a canful of kerosene oil which he had poured over the floor of the room. He was found undressed, weltering in his blood in the midst of the fire, and died immediately.

The *Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener* is exclusively devoted to fruit growing and home's adornments. Edited by a life long fruit grower. Specimens *free*, or from Sept. to Dec., four months, 25 cts. A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y.

Important to Diamond Miners.—Towards the close of the late session of Congress of the United States an act was passed allowing private entries to be made on public lands of mines of gold, silver, cinnibar, lead, and all other mineral deposits. The Department of the Interior recently, in view of the reported discovery of diamonds and other precious stones in Arizona and New Mexico, asked the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether entries could be made of these mines in the same manner as of other mines. The Attorney General has replied that under the head of mineral deposits, mineral lands of whatever kind, nature or description, can be entered, and therefore the diamond mines, under the certain restrictions made by law, are in like manner subject to private entry.

Six Days a Week vs. Seven.—At a meeting of the British Association, at Dublin. Mr. Charles Bianconi, of Caspel, read a paper relative to his extensive car establishment, after which a gentleman stated that at Pickford's the great English carriers, they could not work a horse more than ten miles a day, and wished to hear Mr. Bianconi's opinion on the subject. Mr. B. stated that he found by experience he could better work a horse eight miles a day for six days in the week than six miles a day for seven days. By not working on Sanday he effected a saving of twelve per cent. Mr. Bianconi's opinion on this point is of the highest importance, for he has over nine hundred horses working sixty-seven conveyances, which daily travel 2,244 miles. It is also the result of forty-three years' experience.

For the prices of *Railroad Bonds*, write to Charles W. Hassler, No. 7 Wall St., New York.

The Neapolitan.—A most comfortable garment for the laides, the coming winter, is the Neapolitan, a round, half-loose sacque, with deep Dolman sleeves that fold over the arms in front in a way that dispenses with the use of a muff. It is shown in the new Siberian cloth—a thick, soft, fleecy beaver in the fashionable bronze brown, gray, and plum-color. The trimming is wide soutache braid, in Gothic designs, and the new brown fur fringe called bear fringe.

The Poisonmongers who advertise compounds of Fluid Fire and pungent alkalies as "balsamic medicines," "safe and harmless tonics," and "genial invigorants," are worthy of being classed with the old Barnegat wreckers who kindled deceptive beacons, in order to decoy mariners to inevitable death. But a time came when the lures of the coast bandits failed, and a time *has come* when the venders of Bittered Alcohol fail to impress the reading public with a belief in their fictions. It is due to that conscientious and able physician, Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, to say that he has largely contributed this desirable end, by providing the world with a Tonic Corrective and Anti-Febrile Vegetable preparation, which accomplishes all that is mendaciously promised on behalf of the alcoholic nostrums. His California Vinegar Bitters prepared from botanic productions, now for the first time employed in the pharmacy of civilization, is the leading tonic in every state and territory of the Union. The fact that this wonderful elixir contains no alcohol, no mineral, no dangerous element, is one of the causes of its immense popularity; another is that as a stomachic invigorant, blood-purifier, alterative, anti-spasmodic and anti-bilious medicine, it is as far ahead of every other preparation as Temperance is ahead of Drunkenness.—*Com.*

At Canaan, N. H., the wife of dentist died from chloroform administered by her husband before extracting teeth.

☞ For Coughs, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 615.

A Governor Kidnapped.—Florez, the federal Governor of Sinaloa, while riding in the suburbs of Mazatlan was seized by a gang of kidnappers composed of late rebel soldiers and carried into the mountains. A large ransom is demanded for his release.

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.—*Com.*

The Elmwood Collar with its fine cloth surface and folded edges, is daily making new converts from among those whose prejudices against paper collars have heretofore been invincible. The Elmwood is a comfort and deservedly the most popular collar among gentlemen. Ask your Furnisher for the Elmwood. —*Com.*

Base ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.—*Com.*

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. Parson's Purgative Pills are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.—*Com.*

The proprietors of The New York Tribune set forth in a statement in our advertising columns its merit as a family paper. Our readers will doubtless give it the attention it deserves. —[Com.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. "Doubtless the Best Cough Medicine in the World."—*Com.*

The Latest Swindle.—Certain sanctimonious charlitans would fain persuade the world that diffusive stimulants have no medicinal value, and that detestable slops, composed of griping acids and drastic purgatives, are better tonics than the finest vegetable ingredients combined with the purest and mellowest products of the still. But this sort of thing won't go down. The stomach of our common sense rejects it, as the physical stomach of every man with an undepraved palate rejects, with loathing and abhorrence, the nauseous abominations, "free from alcohol," which humbugs are trying to thrust down the throats of Temperance Invalids under the pretense that the filth will do them good? It is not likely that while Plantation Bitters, the Standard Tonic of America, is anywhere accessible, such sickening frauds can make much headway, but it is as well to put the public on their guard against them. —[Com.]

Caution!—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*—*Com.*

AS QUICK AS A FLASH OF LIGHTNING does Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye act upon the hair, whiskers and moustaches; no *chameleon tints*, but the purest Raven or the most exquisite Browns will be evolved.—*Com.*

IN ONE TO FIVE MINUTES, Headache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Diarrhea, Croups, Sprains, and all similar complaints, *are relieved* by Flagg's Instant Relief.

Or Money Refunded. —*Com.*

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Want of Vitality.

If a deficiency of vital energy is not a disease in itself it is a condition which lays the system open to the attacks of all conceivable maladies. Night and day we are surrounded more or less by deleterious influences. No atmosphere is entirely pure, no water utterly free from injurious particles; while in many localities both are positively unwholesome. What defence has the weak, languid system, in which the vital principle is deficient or dormant, against any of the morbid influences which produce epidemic and other diseases? None whatever. There is no safety save in artificial reinforcement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have, beyond all question, a vitalizing effect. If the nervous forces of the body have been recklessly expended in exhausting physical or mental labor, or dissipated in the indulgences of a "fast" life, this powerful vegetable tonic and corrective will restore them. If the defective vitality is a constitutional evil it can be remedied to a great extent by this wonderful invigorant. At a season of the year when the air is more or less impregnated with the seeds of periodic fevers, it is especially desirable that the digestion should be perfect, the habit of body regular, the liver active, the blood pure, and the nerves firm. These conditions are the best protection against all disorders, and they are conditions which the Bitters are better adapted than any other medicinal agent to promote and secure. See to it, however, that no imitation or counterfeit is substituted for the genuine article, and let all who value health and have an antipathy to poison beware of the local bitters made from condemned drugs and vilely adulterated alcohol, which have sprung up like unwholesome fungi all over the country.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat or Lung Difficulties.

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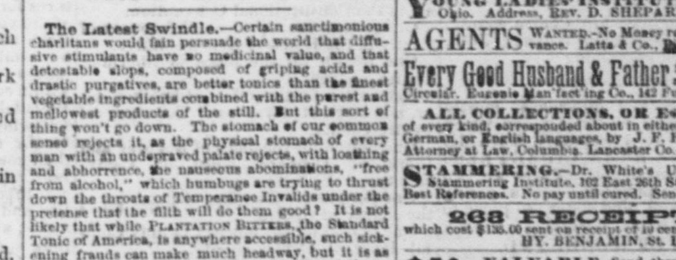
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Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks	$ .13	@ .13¾
First quality	.12½	@ .12¾
Second qual	.11	@ .12½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09	@ .11½
Inf'r or lowest grade	.07	@ .09
Milch Cows	30.00	@65.00
Hogs—Live	.05½	@ .05¾
Dressed	.06¾	@ .07½
Sheep	.05	@ .07
Cotton—Middling	.22½	@ .22¾
Flour—Extra Western	7.10	@ 7.50
State Extra	7.15	@ 7.50
Wheat—Red Western	1.52	@ 1 61
" State	1.55	@ 1.62
Rye—Western	.75	@ .75
Barley—Malt	1.50½	@ 1.50½
Corn—Mixed Western	.63	@ .62
Oats—Mixed Western	.44	@ .47
Hay	1 20	@ 1.60
Straw	.60	@ 1.10
Hops ... '71s, 25 @ 65—'70s.	10	@ .30
Pork—Mess	13 00	@14.15
Lard	.09½	@ .10
Petroleum—Crude ... 12	Refined	.24½
Butter—State	.23	@ .30
Ohio W. R.	.22	@ .34
" Fancy	.15	@ .18
Western ordinary	.11	@ .13
Pennsylvania fine	.25	@ .32
Cheese—State Factory	.13	@ .14½
" Skimmed	.08	@ .10
Ohio	.10	@ .12½
Eggs—State	.21	@ .24
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5 00	@ 7.50
Sheep	5.00	@ 6 00
Hogs—Live	5.00	@ 5.35
Flour	7 00	@ 9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.42	@ 1.43
Corn	.51½	@ .53
Oats	.33½	@ .37
Rye	.98	@ 1 00
Barley	.70	@ .71
Lard	.09	@ .09½
ALBANY.		
Wheat	2 00	@ 2.00
Rye—State	.80	@ .85
Corn—Mixed	.62	@ .64
Barley—State	.70	@ .85
Oats—State	44	@ .45
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour	4.50	@09.00
Wheat—Western Red	1 62	@ 1.66
White	1.85	@ 1.90
Corn—Yellow	.66	@ .66
Mixed	.64	@ .65½
Petroleum—Crude	16½ refined	23½
Clover Seed	10 50	@10.50
Timothy	3.50	@ 3 50
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.21½	@ .21½
Flour—Extra	5.00	@ 9.50
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Corn	.62	@ .65
Oats	38	@ .40



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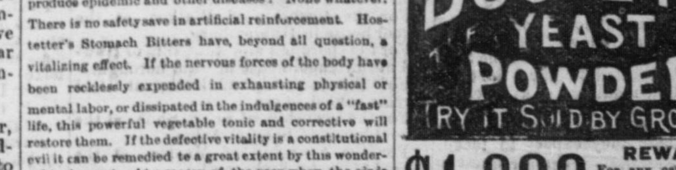
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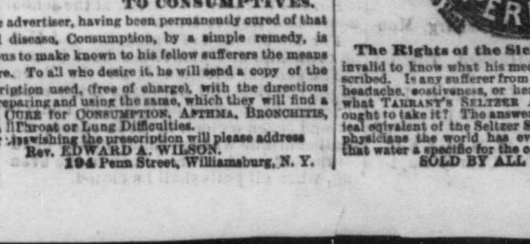
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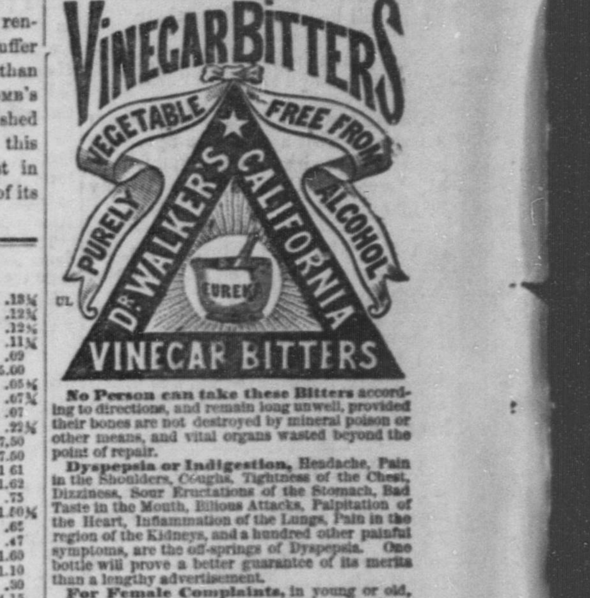
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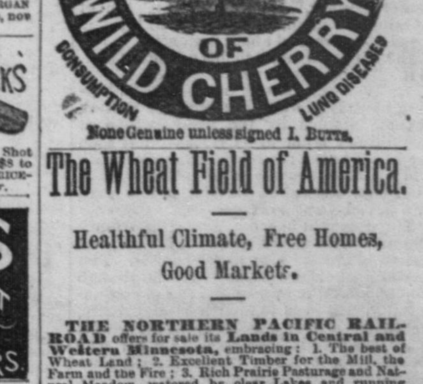
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